20, 35, 36, 86, 94 ampshire, 58; Ver-27, 46, 58, 65, 66, 1, 58, 163, 166, 191; New-York, 63, 78; 47, 158; St. Law 16, 50, 176; Penn 7, 94, 98, 146, 193

54, 94, 98, 146, 193 6, 56, 59, 63, 71, 79, 7, 155, 169 67, 71, 79, 86, 98, 34, 147, 54,155,187 86; Address, 79,89 ting in Boston, 91 urypert, 134 139, 157, 170, 172, n, 146; Value of the

ottish Mrs.Soc.176 řted, 104, 202 n London, 57 Charleston, S.C. 131 Boston, 172, 176 n to Cambridge, 56 d, 66, 81

149, 153 ibe.ty, 118 lonies, State of, 68 infidelity, 60 110; for Promot-he Poor, 31 of Vermont, 64 ing, 104 Mexico, 60, 64 , Educ. at the, 48,77 uvenir, Mor.& Rel.12

ie Jews, 89 Religion in, 79

of. 45

Salem, 14, 18, 91; 52; Salem, 14, 18, 91; prk, Burning of, 96
155; Auburn, 15, 22; , 174; Carlisle, 8, 160; Union, 15,82,94,134, 11; Southern, 7, 67; 92; Lutheran, 15; Ref. btia, 123; New, two, 179 Carack, 16

5, 15, 19, 51, 53, 54, 73, 5, 15, 19, 51, 53, 54, 75, 74; Report, 105, 109; Am. N. Y. Ann. Meet-tt, 78; Am. N. Y. 19, 21, N.Y. City, 26, 80, 105, Penn., 15, 69, 75, 86, 5; Georgia, 26, 124; S. 1. 54; Delaware, 111;

Baptism, Validity of 117 etation, 117; Inconsis-

a. 105; in Groton, 121; Tracts, 127, 130 ution between, 44 b' opinion of, 12, 26

3, 203

y, 127, 134,138.

ls, Bible Classes in, 137,

lcox, Rev. C. 129 er Schools, 188

Yarmouth, N. S. 6 new, 12 Lectures to, 15 outbful Sine, 12, 195

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

NO. 1 VOL. XIV.

For the Boston Recorder. FEMALE ACADEMIES.

Messas. Editors,—As the period is not far distant when the Annual Concert of Prayer for our Colleges will be regarded, I take the liberty, at this early period, f calling the attention of the churches to the importance of Female Seminaries, which, I fear, are to much overlooked. If the inwhich, I lear, all the interference of females b so operative as the histories of good and great met and the daily occurrences of life testify, their coversion in youth is of no triding consequence t the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom. Three exist in different parts of our country, institution of elevated standing, for the education of those the will ere long become the matrons of the land and in these they are receiving their final impressions, just as they are stepping into life, to act for thouselves, and to exercise that independence of judgment, which youth so engerly

assume.

In some respect, the temptations to frivolity
and dissipation of cind in female academies, exceed
those incurred by the other sex; inasmuch as the sanction of parents is generally given to those re-creations of social ie, which are supposed essential to the acquiremen of polite manners. A promiscu-ous party, or a trillig levee, may as effectually stu-pity the conscience, ad indurate the heart, as the

grosser offences to which young men are exposed.
It is a lamentable act that parents, even those who have dedicated heir children, in baptism, to the service of Christ and his church, often exhibit a paramount regard to the etiquette and polished life, in the education of heir children, and instead of preparing them for that Eternity, of which they are the hourly candiates, renounce their own corenant voives, and fit hem first to shine upon this sublunary sphere.—Alas! death-beds will teach another less on! From a sketch of the life of Rev. John Cowper, by hisbrother the poet, I beg leave

The biggrapher this writes—" His outward conduct, so far as it fell inder my notice, or I could learn it by the reportof others, was perfectly decent and unblamable. There was nothing vicious in any part of his practice, but being of a studious, thoughtful turn, he placed his chief delight in the acquisition of learning, and made such acquisitions in it, that he had but few rivals in that of a classical kind. He was critically skilled in the Latin, Greek & Hebrew languages; was beginning to make him-self master of the Sytiac, and perfectly understood the French and Italian, the latter of which he could speak fluently. These attainments, howeven, he lived heartily to despise, not as useless when sanctified and employed in the service of God, but when sought after for their own sake, and with a view to the praise of men." On another page he says: "One afternoon, while I was writing by the fire-side, he thus addressed himself to the nurse, who sat at his bolster." 'Nurse, I have lived three-and-thirty years, and I will tell you how I have spent them: When I was a boy, they taught me Latin; and because I was the son of a gentleman, they taught me Greek. These I learned un-der a sort of private tutor. At the age of fourteen, or thereabouts, they sent me to a public school, where I learned more Latin and Greek; and last of all to this place, where I have been learning more Latin and Greek still! Now has not this been a

I am very far from undervaluing human attainments, which are generally most faithfully regarded by those youth who are governed by religious principle. -but I would have seminaries of learning, as well ple—but I would have seminaries of learning, as well as every thing olse, regulated by the precept "Seek first the kingdom of God." I would have Christian instructers, at least, fear God rather than man, and relying confidently on the Being who controls all things, subordinate their entire plans to the salvation of souls. He who declares that in keeping his commandments there is great reward, will bear them through every difficulty, and establish them in popular favor, which is a gift in his own hands, to bestow where he pleases. I would have "the to bestow where he pleases. I would have "the Bible a Class-Book," and its rich stores a prominent object of research, and I would have the pupils

taught that Elernity is the goal.

My remarks at this time, Messrs. Editors, have special reference to Female Academies, though they special reference to Female Academies, though they are not inapplicable to other literary institutions. I have touched upon a few points, only, in relation to the important subject, and my wish is, simply to lead the minds of Christians to contemplate existing evils, that on the approaching Concert they may pray no less fervently, for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the daughters, than upon the sons of our favored country.

Q.

Conference assumes so much the air of infallibility on their part, if we understand the terms they use, that the local preachers, and the laity, must be considered as sinning highly, to oppose their decisions, whatever they may be.

That we do not err in this matter, we think it will be plainly seen by the following quotations from this very extraordinary document: "The great head of the church himself, has imposed on us the duty of preaching the Gospel, of administer-

BOSTON LYCEUM. As the establishment of a Lyceum for this city is under consideration, and has already enlisted an extensive interest among our citizens, a few sugges-tions, relating to the project, and the measures for effecting it, may not be wholly unacceptable

The general object of a Lyceum is to furnish a place of fashionable resort, for social and intellectual entertainment, and instruction, to such ladies and gentlemen as are disposed to improve it.

To furnish the accommodations for such a place,

1st. To provide a set of rooms, by erection, pur chase, or rent, fitted for public lectures, on the popular and practical sciences, for smaller circles of friends, for reading, conversation, or other social and intellectual enjoyments, and for classes of stu-

dents to pursue regular, and thorough courses of instruction, under appropriate teachers.

2d. A library of a miscellaneous and popular character, containing the various periodical journals of science and fashionable literature, as well as standard works on the sciences and arts, history, biography, travels, and the more current and fashie

works of the day.

3rd. An extensive collection of apparatus, of a simple and practical character, fitted for familiar illustrations in the sciences, and the various branches controlled the state of t of a popular and practical education; designed for of professional teachers, but for the mutual instruction of social circles, classes of practical men, apprentices of merchants and mechan-ics, so distributed and arranged as to accommodate

the whole without interfering with each other.
4th. A full set of architectural models, to illustrate the different orders of architecture, parts of buildings, accompanied by the best descriptions, and

explanations that can be procured.

5th. A collection of minerals, containing a full suit of Massachusetts specimens, arranged according to towns or geological divisions, & of American

and foreign minerals generally.

6th. A collection of plants, and a full suit of slips of American forest trees, with descriptions of their patural history, viz. of their age, rapidity of growth, sies, durability, hardness, strangth, uses &c. furnish

8th. Provision for various circles of friends more or less extensive, to meet for the enjoyment of conversation, and the other advantages of usual fashionable parties, without their inconveniences.

9th. Arrangements for one or several individuals to resort to it, for consulting authors on particular subjects, reading of periodicals, conducting mutual exercises for illustrating the sciences, or other subjects, fitted to their taste and pursuits.

To procure these accommodations it is proposed to form a stock, consisting of shares of fifty dollars each; which is to give a perpetual membership to

cach; which is to give a perpetual membership to a person, his or ber heirs, or assigns, and to be transferable under such regulations as shall be thought not to be incompatiable with the general interests of the Lyceum. Annual memberships at five dollars, which will rive the proprietors the same privileges as the life members, provided, they can-not vote on questions relating to the disposal, or the change of the permanent stock. Persons of both sexes, under twenty-one years of age, to be admitted to all the privileges of the other annual members, except that they will not, on question, be permitted to vote, for two dollars and fifty cents.

The Lyceum will, of course, be provided with

The Lyceum will, of course, be provided with the nesessary officers, and committees, to regulate and conduct the meetings, and various exercises, managing the property of the institution for the accommodation of all who compose it.

The above suggestions are thrown out, with the hope, that the proposal, of any definite plan for effecting an object, on which there is existing a warm and genial interest, may so present the subject to the consideration of the public, as to lead to another and more perfect plan and more efficient another and more perfect plan and more efficient measures for effecting it. FRANKLIN.

METHODIST REFORMERS. We are informed by the Family Visitor & Telegraph, that a General Convention of the Methodist Reformers was held in the city of Batimore, from the 12th to the 22d of November last. The Reformers were formerly local preachers or members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who "have been excommunicated, says the Visitor & Telegraph, for asserting, publishing and defending the Principles which are by many considered inseparable from Religious Liberty." Their communion already embraces, it is said, about six thousand members. In November, 1827, at their General Convention, they prepared a Memorial to the General Conference of the Methodia Episcopal Church, which met at Pittsburgh last spring or summer. Four points were presented in this Me-

norial.

1. A lay representation in the law-making department of the Church. 2. I modification of the rule respecting "endeavoring to sow dissensions."

3. An alteration in the mode of trying members, so as to secure to them the right to a fair trial. 4. And lastly to cest in the Annual Conferences the circle of elective their own. Preciding the latter, and right of electing their own Presiding Elders; and petitioned for such amendments in these articles of the Church, as will secure to them their rights and privileges as members. This Memorial was laid before the General Conference during their sessions last spring, and considered and made the subject of

a Report.

This report of the General Conference was, at the late General Convention of the Reformers, referred to a select Committee, whose report was adopted, and has been published. The Commit-

tee say,

"Whilst a representation in the General Conference was opposed by those in power, on the ground of expediency alone, we had no cause to fear the consequences of their uncontrolled prerogatives, the consequences of their uncontrolled prerogatives, as such a defence was an acknowledgment in fact, that the modifications asked for would be granted, when the voice of the church should demand it. But the sentiments avowed by the last General

us the duty of preaching the Gospel, of administering its ordinances, and of maintain discipline, among those over whom the Holy Ghost in these respects has made us overseers. Of these also, viz. of gospel doctrines, ordinances, & moral discipline, we do believe, that the divinely instituted ministry are the divinely authorized expounders; & that the duty of maintaining them in their purity. & of not permitting our ministrations in these respects to be authoritatively controlled by others, does rest upon us with the force of a moral obligation." And in the next paragraph, it is declared,—"we arrogate no authority to enact any laws of our own, either of mor-al or of civil force. We claim no strictly legislaal or of civil force. tive powers; although we grant, that the terms legislature, and legislative, have been sometimes used even among ourselves. In a proper sense, however, they are not strictly applicable to our General Conference."

These extraordinary sentiments being advanced in answer to a memorial of the local preachers and lay members, for only a moderate share in the en-actment of those rules and regulations by which they are governed, it must be apparent to every one, that our itinerant ministers, claim a divine and exclusive right to govern the church according to their own views; a right which is not contend for by the ministers of any other church in the

This opinion has not been formed in haste, but after the most mature reflection. It will not be de-nied we presume, that the phrase, "divinely instituted ministry," is used as synonymous with, and intended to apply particularly to, the itinerant ministry: it can mean nothing else.

last sentence of the quotation when first read, having excited in our minds a considerable degree of astonishment, we have deemed it proper to notice it out of its regular order. "We arrogate no authority to enact any laws of our own, either of moral or of eivil force. We claim no strict ly legislative powers." This, we confess, is as new as it is surprising, and affords additional proof that

we live in an age of improvement. Our discipline however says, "The General Conference shall have full powers to make rules and regulations for our church; under which authority, it has uniformly acted, and the "rules and regula-

ed in a tract for each, or in some other familiar, perspicuous, and practical method.

7th. The employment of teachers for giving regular series of popular lectures, and other instruction, fitted to the wishes and wants of both sexes, and the various industrious classes, whose taste and ordinary pursuits will induce and permit them to enjoy it; the courses of instruction, on the different subjects, to be so arranged that any individuals can attend a weekly, semi-weekly, or such other stated courses as shall be compatible with their other engagements and pursuits.

8th. Provision for various circles of friends more or less extensiva, to meet for the enjoyment of conversation, and the other advantages of usual fashionable parties, without their inconveniences.

9th. Arrangements for one or several individuals to resort to it, for consulting authors on particular subjects, reading of periodicals, conducting mutual exercises for illustrating the sciences, or others are ubjects, fitted to their taste and pursuits.

To procure these accommodations it is proposed to form a stock, charsiting of shares of fifty dollars.

Ministers, than they are with all those feelings which characterize us, as American Republicans, and enlightened Christians.

We will next call your attention to that part of the report in which our itinerant brethren declare the mealings to be divined a subscied to the cardinal transfer. themselves to be divinely authorized to ordain what are "gospel doctrines and ordinances," and what is its "moral discipline," and consequently to fix a

s ts "moral discipline," and consequently to fix a standard of faith, and rules of practice in all their variety of form and modification.

The Committee say further, "If they really possess, by divine right, these powers, they may ordain their own infallibility to be a "gespel doctrine," and that all their decisions must be according to truth. They may ordain, that those passages. "It him that is taught in the proof communication." ges, "let him that is taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things," and, "the workman is worthy of his meat," means, that every member shall give a tithe of his substance for the support of the ministry. They may decide, that the sacraments of "confirmation, penance, and extreme unction," are duties which must be attended to. They may prescribe a rule of civil and political conduct, for the members, and ordain that a inteal conduct, for the members, and ordain that a non-compliance with any of these injunctions, shall constitute an offence requiring the exercise of "moral discipline." They may place the prosperity of the church (have they not already done so?) under their own control, though built by the people for their own benefit; and in short, they may do any thing and every thing, which their own judgments, are reported. or even caprice may suggest; all which, the local preachers and lay members are bound to believe and obey, at the risk of their eternal welfare: for it be an absurdity to say that the people have a right to refuse obedience to their authority, [Conn. Obs. be of divine origin."

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.

NELUENCE ON THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. Says one missionary, under date of Sept. 30.— "My people have a desire to do something to suppress the evil of intemperance in this piece. Some exertions they have made the present year, for this purpose; but they were not so successful as could be wished. These further means will be a could be wished. be wished. I hope further means will be used, to check the progress of this and kindred vices. A number of our young men went last spring to the coast of Labrador, for fishing. When they set sail they took with them a cask of springons liquor; but at length, they came to the resolution to make no use of it, and actually brought home with them their cask, with all its contents. Afterwards they went out upon the came business, but without any

Remarks. 1. A single experiment convinced these fishermen, that ardent spirits were useless in their employment—indispensably necessary as they have commonly been considered to be amid so many exposures. Would not a similar experiment conrince any man, in any employment, of the same fact? And if they are useless, what steward of

God's property can use them with a good conscience?
2. This experiment will probably induce many of the friends of the "young men" to follow their hon-orable example, and thus save them, and their famous than they would nave been, had not been and shame and suffering. May it not induce some too, who simply read the fact, to resolve, that they will "go and do likewise,"—and then dispose of a part of their savings, to the support of the cause of Missiers, where the support of the cause of Missiers, and they would nave be people under trying circumstances. The attention to instruction in every part of the island is peculiarly pleasing. The chiefs are very active, and use their influence in favor of religious knowledge and improvement. It seems

3. This fact would probably have never been S. This fact would probably have never been told, nor have occurred, but for the instrumentality of a missionary. These young men belong to one of the waste places of Zion—they could not have enjoyed Divine instruction, but for the aid of a missionary society—they now have a minister, who exerts a salutary influence on their morals, on their temporal interest, on their social happiness—and, who, it is believed, will yet be honored of God, as ried 98 couple.

Another Missionary writes: "The Temperance Society formed in this place, a little more than a year since, has had this year, a considerable addition of members. Its anniversary was celebrated on the 4th of July-an address was delivered, and other exercises appropriate to the occasion. This has exerted the most happy influence, not only in this town but in the vicinity. Its numbers now amount to sixty or seventy and will probably

From another Missionary, under date of Oct. 1, 1823.—"I am happy to be able to say, that Intemperance has met with a very strong check within the year, among us. I have endeavored to set my face as a flint, against the use of ardent spirits on any occasion, except as a medicine, and then not without extreme caution. Several farmers of my parish have informed me, that they have tried the experiment of abstinence, and found it salutary beyond the recommendation. Some who have never been known to drink, what is called too much, but who have used gallons during the warm weather heretofore, tell me that they have not used so many quarts this season as gallons in former seasons, and yet that they have got along with their work full as well, and as to health, feel a great deal better. Two young men, recently from M., tell me that they have been in the habit of making a free use of ardent spirits in past years, and that they never got through with their haying and harvesting, without being laid up for a week or more in each season, with complaints of the stomach and bowels —this year they have drank none—have worked narder, and have not lost a day by ill health."

Quere. If men will not be convinced of the inutility and banefulness of the use of ardent spirits by facts like these, of which thousands are on rec-ord, and thousands more might be collected—and if ora, and thousands more might be conscided—and if they will not be convinced by their own reason, nor by the testimony of God, would they be persuaded, though the hundred thousand drunkards killed the past year, should rise from the dead?

We regret our inability to furnish further details. We regret our inability to furnish further details.

Doubtless, facts connected with the operations of these societies, might be stated, which would enlighten and encourage the friends of Temperance—and at the same time evince to the friends of Home Missions, that they are not laboring in vain, while aiding in the support of ministers who lend all their influence and activity to a system of effort which aims to crush the deadliest enemy to human hamiliess that he ever planted his force on American happiness that has ever planted his foot on American soil.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A friend has kindly put into our hands some let-ters recently received from Archdeacon Corrie, and another clergymen near Calcutta. Though they profess to give the intelligence of the day in regard to missionary operations, there is little in them of much interest. The new bishop of Calcutta apmuch interest. The new bishop of Calcutta appears to be growing in the esteem of his clergy.—
An unfortunate difference had occurred between some of the professors of the Mission College, which the bishop had almost immediately succeeded in reconciling. Mr. Wilson, an English clergyman, the husband of the admirable lady who has been so successful as the instructress of the female natives, but who has himself for some time pursued an expentionable course, has been separated from his ceptionable course, has been separated from his mission, and has returned to England. His wife remains in her employment, "and is proceeding, if possible, with increased simplicity, devotedness, and energy. She has succeeded in procuring children at the central school to the extent of her hopes."—
" She has 70 attendants. A number no one would "She has 70 attendants. A number no one would have credited had it been spoken of some time ago." The chaplain at Chinsurah, Mr. Simpkins, had died suddenly. Archdeacon Corrie says, "the result of the labours at our different missionary stations the past year yields forty-one adult converts, and nineteen of their offspring.—Nearly double the number of any former year. Thus we are encouraged not to be wearry in well doing. Our history number of any former year. Thus we are encouraged not to be weary in well doing. Our bishop proves of very delicate constitution. You are aware of the general opinion we had formed of his benevolence and good intentions, and we have had no reason to change our opinion; and if I add that he proves, in general attainments, inferior to our preceding prelates, it is only what might have been expected, seeing they were both of them of such eminence."—Chh. Reg.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We continue our extracts from the letters mentioned in our last paper.

State of the Missions.—Honolulu, (Is. of Oahu,) March 12, 1828.—You will be glad to hear from the islands, particularly as the last communications from this quarter gave an account of some peculiar trials, which we had been called to experience. I believe, however, that the storm had mostly gone believe, however, that the storm had mostly gone by when those communications were penned.— Since Captain Buckle left the islands, we have enjoyed a tranquillity of which we weredeprived when he was in port. We did not indeed feel very much concerned as to his making an open attack upon us, though we were not without fears that he would attempt to revenge himself upon Mr. Richards.— All is quiet at present, and the Lord seems to be carrying on his work. At most of the stations there is a pleasing attention to religion. Mr. Ely's labors at Kaavaloa have been eccutiarly bleesed; a number, it is hoped, have passed from death unto life. At Kailua, a very pleasing religious excitment now exists, and a goodly number are anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved. The death of Mrs. Bishop seems to have produced sodeath of Mrs. Bishop seems to have produced so-lemnity on the minds of many, and led to serious consideration. The state of things at Lahaina is truly encouraging. Before the return of Mr. Richards from this place in January, we heard that there were hopeful indications. For several days after Mr. R.'s return, his house was thronged with inquirers, so that to have attended to all the cases, would have taken up all his time from morning till night, and indeed from dark till daylight. The calls, however, that he received, were more numerous than they would have been, had he not been called away from his people under trying circumstances. The attention to instruction in every part ligious knowledge and improvement. It seems to be their design, so far as in their power, to bring all their people under gospel rules, particular-ly in regard to marriage. Mr. R. wrote some weeks ago that on no Wednesday afternoon (the These things show that the word the instrument of conversion and eternal life to many among them.

The second of the instrument of conversion and eternal life to many among them.

The second of the instrument of conversion and eternal life to is not preached in vain, and they also show that opposition does nothing to prevent the effect of the truth, where the Spirit of God is pleased to accom-

pany it with a divine power.

At this place, also, attention to serious things is encouraging. The prayer meetings are well at-tended, new members are added, and a spirit of inquiry exists. The schools are beginning to be revived, books are eagerly sought, and by numbers the contents are faithfully committed to memory. I have the direction of a Sabbath school, consisting of from 150 to 200 scholars—children and adults. also meet the teachers twice a week to instruct them in writing and arithmetic. I have also re-cently made the tour of this island in company with a number of the most forward teachers. The present is no time to be idle, though I am constrained to take shame to myself on account of the little I am able to accomplish, and to say, my leanner ny leanness. Pray for me, my dear brother, that God. - [Rev. L. Chamberlain.

The Triumphs of Truth.—Lahaina, May 13. The effect of the gospel upon this degraded people, is indeed wonderful. It is a great deal for us to be able to say, after all the glowing descriptions. ions we had read and heard, that the sober reality fully comes up to our expectations, and in many things it surpasses them. The influence of the devoted missionary is almost unbounded. I often wish I could introduce you to a circle of the chiefs, both men and women, that you might contrast their cleanly, well dressed persons, affectionate and yielding manners, their shrewd observations upon men and things, both moral and religious, their de-votion, and their spirituality, with the filthy, naked, cruel, haughty, ignorant, vicious beings they were, when the first missionaries found them. We have no reason to hope that all their hearts are changed; but that some of them are, we have the stron evidence. What but the grace of God could have produced the change in Kaahumanu, who once cen-tred every quality that was vicious and disagreeable? After the general meeting, as some were leaving Oahu, we called to take leave of her. She ex-

pressed her grief that we could not all stay there; pressed her grief that we could not all stay there; said she had great affection for us, (her kindred,) and for her people, who were so many of them without teachers; and she wept like a child.

[Mrs. Judd.

The Wicked.—Many others express the same warm attachment; but I am constrained to say, that there are a few glaring exceptions of individual.

that there are a few glaring exceptions of individuals, who, if they dare not declare themselves openly hostile, have it in their hearts to do so. This is a matter of no astonishment, when we see by whom they are constantly influenced. But it is indeed a matter of astonishment, that more has not been effected, by the constant, vigilant, artful, insinuating interference of these gentlemanly who are preving upon the vitals of this credulous people. God grant that their triumph may be short.

Female Converts .- Yesterday afternoon I attended a female prayer-meeting, with Mrs. Richards, at the young Princess' school-house. There were at least a hundred present, from blooming sixteen at least a hundred present, from blooming sixteen to the age of three-score and ten, dressed in the native style, and seated on mats. As I cast my eye over the group, I thought I could point out the young convert, the firm believer, and the old of finder, upon whose darkness and depravity the light was faintly beaming. The passage came to mind, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the lectard his stots." Then may they do good who leopard his spots? Then may they do good who are accustomed to do evil." Most of the number, however, were young, and members of the Princess' school. We united in singing a native hymn to the tune called "Dismission." The Princess, and most of those who lead in these meetings, are abone woman made a very interesting exhortation and prayer. Every eye was riveted as Mrs. R. addressed them; and as she interpreted a few words for one of the "new kindred," they shed many tears. Who would not be willing to labor and tears. Who would not be willing to labor and die in such a field?

Prayer desired.—But the responsibility of a missionary here is almost overwhelming. Even looks and manners are closely imitated, and their actions observed and scrutinized. Well might the apostle exclaim, "Who is sufficient for these things?" May we not hope that you remember us in your devotions; that you will not give over, nor think the victory won, till you hear greater things than any of these. Remember Hawaii, which, with its hundred thousand, is left without any additional laborers, save one young lady; that Mr. and Mrs. Ely are alone at Kaavaroa, in feeble health; that several islands are yet untaught, one of them with four or five thousand inhabitants; that the fields are all white for the harvest, and now seems to be the time for thrusting in the sickle. ib.

LAHAINA .- I am now, (May 20,) about ninety miles from Honoruru, on professional business; but expect to return in a few weeks. In company with my dear L. I dwell in a native hut, made of sticks tied together with strings, and thatched with grass. I board with Mr. Richards. I am very happy here; every thing goes on smoothly at present, al-though this is the place where the missionaries suffered so much from Capt. Buckle and other sea captains. The people are very friendly; very much devoted to the interests of the missionaries; and what is more desirable, much inclined to learn, and to profit by instruction. There has been a revival in this place for some time past, the good effects of which will be felt for a long period. The number of serious natives is becoming greater and greater. They all listen with great attention and reverence when addressed on religious subjects. The congregation which attend church regularly cannot be less than three or four thousand.—Dr. Judd.

Contentment.- I cannot refrain from saving to you, that I am happy—happy in the companion whom I have chosen—happy in this land of strangers—happy as to the employment in which I am engaged; and above all, happy in the ervice of God; and in devoting myself to him, I would not exchange situations with the greatest man that ever rolled in weath or walked in earthy hopes. ever rolled in wealth or walked in earthly honors. Give me the approbation of my heavenly Father, and all the world cannot make me poor, I do not regret that I left you, though the separation was like pulling the very fibres of my heart. Although a dark veil obscures our eyesight now, yet we shall soon meet in eternity, to dwell together, or part forever. Do not let our correspondence cease, tho' we are 18,000 miles apart, and oceans roll between

LONG ISLAND BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Secretary of a Branch Society writes thus— There is a family in this neighborhood, that were uniformly in the habit of taking their beat and going a fishing on the Sabbath; but it is now a matter of ommon conversation among the neighbors, that for a number of weeks they have not been seen in the boat on the Sabbath. They had no Bible till about eight weeks since; and though I do not myelf know that the Bible has occasioned this change, vet a lad who is sometimes there on the Sabbath, old me that the oldest daughter read every Sun day to the family out of a book that some one gave

A respectable clergyman, connected with aBranch Society, remarks as follows: "In giving the Bible to the poor destitute families, if convenient, I prayed with them, and took opportunity to remind them of their obligations to attend church on the Sabbath; two of these families, never before seen at church, are now quite regular attendants, and one of them lives at a distance."

Another remarks—"The efforts to investigate

the wants of the Bible in this town, have led to the increase of Sabbath Schools, and their benign and happy effects on our people. When the year com-menced, there were but three Sabbath Schools connected with the different churches in this place. there are sixteen. The following relation, presents an affecting in-

stance of the efficacy of the word of God on an old sinner. It is from the pen of a respectable physiof the Bible cause. He writes as follows:

"About the last of August 1826, I was requested" by a Mr. L. (a Universalist) to call at his house and see an aged uticle who had been confined to his

room two years, and to his bed 18 months, with the chronic rheumatism. Next day I called, and on observing a collection of books on the table in the parlor, I inquired of the lady whether they owned a large family Bible. She replied, 'We never owned a Bible.' I was then shown the way up to the small garret where lay the old sick man, whose forrowed face and grey hairs seemed to tell me that time with him would soon be no more. He pressed my hand and said he was glad to see me. my hand and said he was giad to see me. I inquired into the history of his life. He said he was about 63 years of age; that he had lived a single life, and that he had left him by his friends a farm worth between 6 and 7000 dollars. By associating with bad company, he contract d the habit of using



ed from this to another village. I heard nothing from him, but supposed from his previous habits and the inveteracy of his disease that he was dead.— One day in the latter part of October last, about sun-set, as I was standing on the step of my door, I observed an old man approaching. He came up to me and took hold of my arm, and asked me if I was the doctor. I answered yes, and invited him into my office, when he asked me if I knew him? I told him I did not. He burst into tears, and then with great earnestness stated that he was the old man (Mr. S.) that I attended in — a year ago. I immediately recognized him. I have come, says he, 16 miles, on purpose to tell you that my health is restored, and that that Bible you gave me has sure ed my soul, I am a new man. I can earn a comfortable living, and all I care about is, to fit my poor sinful soul for the kingdom of heaven. I carr Bible in my bosom, into the field, and into my I go to church regularly on the Sabbath, and have become a professor of religion. I thank God that I have been spared to taste of the bread of life at the eleventh hour." "Is not my word, saith the Lord, like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces."
[N. Y. Observer.

CHINA.

Our Missionary Chronicle for November has not yet arrived: but the following interesting portion of its contents has reached us in the London Morning Herald of Nov. 1.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Morrison, dated Canton, Feb. 4, 1828, addressed to the Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

I have the pleasure of informing you of the baptism of another native Chinese, by Leangafa, who continues faithful to the Lord.

The convert's name is Keuteenching. He is a young man brought up to what is considered here the learned profession. I have not seen him, but have received a letter from him, which I enclose. He and Afa live about 80 or 100 miles from Canton in a country village. You will perceive that they are about to open a Charity School, under Christian auspices, to communicate to the poor the elements of letters, and some Christian education. Yesterday I received a letter from Mrs. Morrison,

informing me of the death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Macao, in about the 60th year of his age. He had presided 20 years in Macao, and was reputed bigoted, but never annoyed, so far as I know, the Protestant Missionary there.-The population of Macao, called Christian, are sadly ignorant, idle, and profligate. Their being able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, knowing how to cross themselves, and to attend Mass and processions, constitute the whole of their religion.—There is neither reading, preaching, nor general education.

Canton, Feb. 8, 1828 .- The following letter was

received a few days ago from Leangafa;
Respectful wishes for happiness and tranquility
my venerable preceptors! On the 4th day of the present month, being the day of worship, and the holy day of rest, Keuteenching received the rite of Baptism, and has entered the house of God. He and I dwell in a small house, where morning and evening, with united hearts, and unity of intention, we, together, study the true doctrine,

I and Keu are desirous of writing a Catechism of the truth, forming a small book, to be hereafter given to the children to learn and repeat.—At present it is not written out fair, but when it is, we will send it to you, to revise and correct it, after which

we will give it to the children.

I have already consulted with Keu, about opening a "righteous (Charity) school," to teach children. Keu says, that such expansive benevolence and charity are rarely to be found; that the allow ance (five shillings a week,) though small, is suffi-

cient, with an addition of four dollars for school-rent paper, pencils, and ink; which will be enough for ster and scholars for one year. Keu has fixed on the 16th of the first moon of the ensuing year, (Feb. 1828,) to open the school, and to begin with ten scholars.

Keuteenching to Dr. Morrison

The moral disease of man in this world, is, ignorance of his true condition, and an unlimited compliance with the customs of the world. In modern mes, men's hearts have forsaken ancient principles. Being conformed to the world, although treading in devious and untried paths, still they say to themselves-" We are in the right road;" and they themselves are ignorant of the fact.

During the last few months, I have fallen in with my religious elder brother, and morning and even-ing have been with him listening to the words of truth. He says, the great source of truth is from ancient doctrines, though diverging in ten thousand channels, must all revert to one God

On hearing this I was suddenly awakened, and began to think of my former moral defilement; of stains and pollutions, confused and multifarious. I desired and sought the way of pardon but knew not the road thither.

Happily, I found the hand of my religious brother pointing out the way. He sail, "Man, though his sins be heavy as the greatest mountain, if he bitterly repent, reform, and believingly trust in the Saviour of the world, Jesus, he shall receive the complete obliteration of all his sins; and shall acquire

I, therefore, poured out my heart, reverently be-lieved, and cordially received, the sacred rite of baptism, to cleanse away the filth of sin; -looking up to, and hoping for, the Holy Spirit's grace to implant in my heart a root of holiness, to assist me hereafter to bring forth the fruits of holy virtues &c.

With compliments to the venerable teacher, and thanks to all those who have communicated the truth. I am, waiting for instruction, your younger KEUTEENCHING.

REMARKABLE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The following account of a Sabbath School among the lately idolatrous pagans of the Sandwich Islands, will be read with deep and thrilling interest. It is a letter from Dr. Judd, published in the Western S. S. Visitant.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Lahaina, June 1, 1828. To the members of the Sabbath School in Utica .

Dear Children:-When I visited your school the had arrived at these Islands. I sit down a this time to fulfil my promise; and as I have just returned from the Sabbath School in this place, I will tell you something about it. It consists of a thousand persons, from the age of ten or twelve up to the old-These heathen are children in knowledge, although they are men in years. They

meet in the church directly after morning worship. This church, as it is called, is a large building made with posts set in the ground and a kind of roof on the top of them, the sides are all open like a shed. There is no floor, but the ground is covered with gravel stones. They all sat on the ground, and although there was so many of them, there wa not the least noise to be heard. The superinten dent arose and made some remarks; but as

he nor any of the teachers and scholars understand English, he spoke in the native language. I could not understand all he said. He spoke, however, of "the lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." He urged them to flee to Christ and be saved without delay. Before he closed, he entreated them all to obey the good word of God and attend to the contract of the con to the new way of salvation which the Missionaries had kindly taught them. This address was very had kindly taught them. This address was very solemn, and the people listened with the greatest attention to all that he said: some appeared to be much affected. After the superintendent had done speaking, he read one of the hymns out of the little hymn book printed by Mr. Loomis. Then they sung it to the tune of Dismission. I think many of them knew the hymn by heart, as they did not appear the byte supplied to the tune of Dismission. to have many books. After singing, which was quite as good as we could expect, the superintendent gave the signal, and all the scholars moved into rows: each teacher stood up before his class and heard their lesson. These poor heathen have no Bible: the missionaries have begun to print it for them; but it will be a great while before it is finished. They have printed the ten commandments, Christ's sermon on the mount, the story of Joseph, and a few chapters in Luke. I think there were a great number of persons in the house who could repeat them all, except the story of Joseph, which has been printed only a few weeks. They get their lessons very perfectly, and take a delight in them which I have seldom seen in any school in America. Which I have senon seen in any school in America. Nahienaena the princess was there. She is heir to half the kingdom of the Sandwich Islands, and is so very honorable that she always has a large number of women to attend her and wait on her whereever she goes, and a company of men with guns to guard her day and night. Although she is but fourteen years old and has once been a scholar in this Sunday School, yet, by a close application to study she has outstripped all the rest, and is now a teach er. She is hopefully pious and has joined the church.

It is very interesting to see the girl, who has so much wealth and power, with her book in her hand, teaching those persons who formerly never dared to come into her presence except on their hands and knees. This is owing to the power of the gospel; to the influence of those truths which you learn from Sab-bath to Sabbath in Utica. They spent a consid-erable time at the recitation. Some recited in one of the parts of the Bible, some in the catechism and others repeated hymns. When they had fin ished, the superintendent arose and made a signal, the house was still in a moment. Then an old blind man, whose name is called Bartimeus in the Missionary Herald, arose and made an address. O, children! I wish you could all have been there to spoke with so much feeling, and the people listened so attentively, that you could hardly keep from weeping: I am sure I could not. After he had spoken, the superintendent said that he wished them all to attend to the words of Bartimeus, for they were very good: then he read another hymn, which was sung to the tune Tameorth, after which they all joined in prayer and then retired. I have not time to write more at present. Let the example of these poor heathen affect you deeply, and may God grant that you may meet them and us in heaven.

My dear children, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell. Yours,

GERRIT P. JUDD.

REVIVALS.

Spencer, N. Y .- It will be cheering to the chil-Spencer, N. Y.—It will be cheering to the chil-dren of God to learn, that the town of Spencer, in Tioga county, is now enjoying a "time of refresh-ing from the presence of the Lord," Early in the spring considerable effort was made to bring a sysspring considerable chort was made to bring a sys-tem of Bible instruction to bear on the children and youth of the town, and the effort was successful. Most of the rising generation were brought into that nursery of the church, the Sabbath School.— In this work of love the Baptist and Presbyterian in this work of love the baptist and Prespyterian societies were happily united, and their "prayers were not hindered." A deep solemnity began to pervade the schools. This deepened and extended until about the first of October, when the hearts of Christians were made to rejoice at the song of new-born souls. At the first of November this work of divine grace had assumed a general character in the Sabbath Schools, and was extending to other parts of society.

This intelligence will be particularly interesting from the fact that most of the towns in this section of the country have never enjoyed such a blessing as a revival of religion. A Sabbath School missionary labored in this part of the country for two months. The result of this effort was an accession of thirteen hundred children to their schools. Multitudes of these had never before enjoyed the benefits of Bible instruction. Who can calculate the happy influence which is thus exerted upon the dearest interests of society and the world! W. S. S Vis.

New-Albany, Indiana .- A letter from Rev. A. S. place, (recent Seminary,) mentions the continuance and progress of a precious work of grace, which commenced a few weeks after his arrival. He went out, it will be recollected, under charge of the A. H. M. Society. He will probably settle at New-Albany, the people of that place having raised about \$400 towards his support .- W. Rec.

TRACTS.

THE SAFE BANK. [Communicated by Rev. Herbert C. Thomson, late

Agent of the Society.]

er of one of the banks of Virginia, and for some emmer of the American Tract Society, Boston, pon my first acquaintance, gave me so pressing an invita-tion to make his hoose my home, whenever I should be in it in the place, that I could not with propriety decline accepting it. He would not even permit my horse to remain at the tavern. So much genuine hospitality characterized his attentions, that it was obvious the invitation was not extended from more politucess. When about to leave his house in December last, he tendered me a Twenty Dollar note, saying he had determined to become a life member of the American Tract Society at New York. I replied, that, as he was already a life member at Boston, and by his hospitality to me, in my several visits, had contributed no small part of the amount that would constitute him a life member of the Parent Society, I could not request him to become a life member. He replied, that he had reflected for some time on the subject; that the bank was safe, the stock good, and he supposed the dividends would be as great as on any other stock; and that he preferred to take another share. The reasoning being conclusive, I could not controvert it, but took the note, and wished that the value of this stock was more generally understood—Am. T. Mag.

USEFULNESS OF TRACTS.

The Barren Fig-Tree."

A young man in the state of New York, who was a pro-fessor of religion, and felt the importance of eternal things, had often, in conversation and by latters, endeavoured to call the attention of his father to the subject of religion; but seemingly without effect: he would listen to these exhorta-tions of filial faithfulness, but make no answer; nor did he, in any of his latters for a considerable time are allowed. tions of filial faithfulness, but make no answer; nor did be, in any of his letters, for a considerable time, even allude to the subject. At length the son was delightfully surprised with the following statement in one of his father's letters.—One morning, he said, as he entered his room, he saw on his mantel the Tract entitled "The Barren Fig-Tree;" and the question was immediately auggested to his mind, "What and I but a barren fig-tree!" In this letter, for the first time, the father requested his sen's prayers. In acoth-

er letter he says, "Do pray for me; I am still a barren fig tree." In his last letter he says, "There is an appearance of a work of grace in this place. Continue your prayers for mo—I pray for you all."—ib.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Agency for Georgia.

In addition to the appointment of a General Agent and three other Agents for the 4,000,000 in the Valley of the Miseissippi, the Committee have just commissioned Mr. ABEL HALE as an Agent for Georgia. The grand object of all these Agents, will be to extend the circulation of Tracts into every family, which shall be willing to receive them; and especially to supply that part of the population which is destitute of the preached Gospel, and the other stated means of grace. Funds for procuring the Tracts will be raised, as far as practicable, in the field of labour; but many Tracts must be distributed gratuitously, at the expense of the Parent Institution. The aid which has been afforded on the special effort in New-York City, and by donations from friends of the cause, has done much to enable the Society to meet its large engagements for paper, but has supplitreath reends of the cause, has done much to enable the Society to meet its large engagements for paper, but has supplied the Treasury with no funds for the future. Efforts for the Society must doubtless be continued, till either the Committee become negligent in their work, or the destitute millions of our country and the world are actually supplied. ib.

\$25 From a friend in S. Carolina.

The notice of "Availing Sympathy" in the Tract Magazine for October, induces me to say, I too "am sorry twenty-five dollars," which sum I enclose, with prayer that the embarrassments of the Society may be speedily removed.—[A professed follower of the Redeemer.] ib.

DONATION OF JEWELRY.

[From a Clergyman in the State of New York.] I send you be ewith several articles of jewelry belonging o my wife, of which she asks your acceptance. I have also a gold watch and seal, which I am trying to sell, and as oon as disposed of, will send the amount to you. We can-

BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1829.

1829.

(2) The date of the year, in the first page of this paper, by mistake was not altered—it should read 1829.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Again we pause, at this solemn period in the progress and revolution of all earthly things, to take a retrospect of the past, and cast our eyes forward so far as we may to future enes. Personal concerns,-that plague of his own heart which each man knows for himself, and that joy with which a stranger does not intermeddle,—we leave to the meditations of the closet, aided by the pages of holy inspiration and the admonitions of the pulpit. As public Recorders of passing events, we invite the attention of all believers to what God has done for Zion and for man, within the circle of the year now gone.

The Political state of the world, has undergone some changes; although, compared with darker times, we might say, 'All the earth is at rest.' Russia, with a partial cooperation of other powers, has waged war with the Turk, the result of which is doubtful. This circumstance has favored the oppressed Greeks in their perilous struggle; and we rejoice to believe, whichever conquers or falls, that Greece is free. We have heard of no wars or rumors of wars, from the residue of Europe, Asia and Africa. In South America, Buenos Avres and Brazil have terminated their contest, and the whole peninsula is at peace; while the tranquillity of our own happy country, and of all portions of North America, remains undisturbed, except by a rebellion in Mexico. Among us, the year has been disgraced by a war of noisy and wicked words, in the pr ential election; but the pillars of our unrivalled government are unshaken. In Europe, the principles of civil and reli gious liberty have steadily advanced. The emancipation of the Catholics in Great Britain evidently draws nigh, and the past year will be remembered as a jubilee, for the repeal of he Test and Corporation acts.

Education has been highly prospered. Infant Schools, High Schools of various descriptions, Associations for mutu-al instruction, Seminaries combining instruction with labor, and many others have multiplied in our own land. The state of our Colleges is improving, and one of them has made the Bible a regular classical study. The great object of education is better understood, and the means of securing it are more wisely adopted. The press, in its periodical and occasional productions, has not ceased to darken and cor rupt mankind; but it has also accumulated its energies to nlighten and bless.

Religion has been making sure and rapid advances in ir revolted world. Perhaps the accessions to the church in the United States, have never been so numerous; in one State 7,000 souls, in another, little less than 10,000, in one mination alone. The showers of beavenly influence have been numerous and abundant. And if New England can remember better years of the right hand of the Most High, he may still rejoice that while she is favoured less, others have eceived more distinguished blessings. The fathers in on Israel have seen some occasion to fear, that the purity and genuineness of reviva's are beginning to be overlooked; but they rejoice in all the evidence afforded, that the Spirit is poured out copiously, and that converts are multiplied as the drops of the morning dew. The subject of Revivals such Revivals as are common in this country, is exciting un usual attention in England, where in the present generation they have been few and scarcely known. The inquiry, the discussion, the prayerfulness for the same blessing, which work there also, and that he has even now begun. On some Missionary Stations, the dew of grace have descended, and poor strangers of the henighted Gentiles are brought nto the fold of Christ.

The Means of promoting religion have been in constant and increasing operation. Many have run to and fro, and knowledge is increased. Foreign Missions have been stained and blessed. Some laborers have died; some have been driven away by civil commmotions; and but few new stations have been occupied, to make assault upon the kingdom of satan. But many new missionaries have gone forth, especially from the European Societies, and the church at large is devoting itself more entirely to effort and prayer. If the friends of this cause have been rebuked for unholy exultation, the God of missions designs it for the greater adancement of the work. Domestic Missionaries have gone to the West and the Storth; and all the favored churchn of the North and East, are attempting to pour the light of the Gospel into the vast dark Valley of the Mississippi. To that world of moral desolation, the Tract and Sabbath School Societies are directing their streams of expansive

beneficence: and the other operations of those institutions, have been carried forward with increasing energy and success. The Bible Society, with its numerous auxiliaries and its 80 presses, has prepared & communicated the word of life to thousands who had it not. Numerous Societies have followed the examples of the preceding year, by searching and supplying a definite field, within a definite time .-This promises something towards an eventual supply of every family in the nation; while the unexpected and almost incredible destitution which is brought to light, melts the heart of Christian kindness. The elder sisters of all these and other Benevolent Societies, those located in Protestant Europe, have generally held on at least the even tenor of their former way. The Bible Society in Russia, which had been suppressed to the grief of all the Christian world, has been re-established, and begins to send forth the Bible to the myriads of the north. We know not that the gratuitous Education of ministers is extensively pursued, except in this country. Here, a large Society and its numerous branches are preparing several hundreds for the sacred office. In 1828, it received new accessions of strength, and directed its special efforts to finding and selecting candidates. It wisely showed less avidity for permanent funds, to bless or surse future generations; and made successful ap-

peals to its friends, to devote their possessions to the caus

a somethings great improvement has been made, and a foundation laid for still greater. The numbers cannot be told, who have forever renounced Strong Drink; and who thus secure to themselves and their children industry, frugality, health, and every thing lovely and of good report. The last year was that, in which the desecrated Sabbath came up in remembrance before God and his people; when the friends of God combined, from the North to the South, resolving to hallow the day of rest; and when they made their appeal to their countrymen and their government, for the correction of daring and prevalent abuses. Prisons and Penitentiaries are not all pandemoniums, or seminaries of iniquity to make transgressors seven-fold more the children of hell. Several are schools of reformation; and one has witnessed a revival, the fruits of which make old and reputable Christians blush. Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes are spronding over the country, to save our youth from degrading vices, and make them polished pillars n the temple of our God.

We are not aware that the year has produced any peculiar growth to the cause of Seamen, or of the Colonization of Liberated Africans, though both are prospero American and West India Slaves stil wear the gall yoke, and sigh for deliverance. The S'ave Trade is still arried on. Many nations still submit to lordly oppressors The Man of Sin still sits in the temple of God, and takes way the key of knowledge from the people. The False Prophet yet sways his iron sceptre over a full seventh of the human race. Darkness covers the earth, the whole world lieth in wickedness. We who snow the worth of the soul and the salvation of the gospel, are hastening to the night in which no man can work or pray. O Lord, teach us number our days and apply our beans unto wisdom. Let all that love thee feel the quickening power of thy grace. Let the coming year be the year of thy redeemed, and a set time to favor Zion. Let the rolling spheres usher in the Morning Star, and the Rising Sus of Millennial Glory.

PEACE SOCIETIES.

We learned, by the Report and Proceedings of the Masachusetts Peace Society last week, that that body has beome auxiliary to the American Peace Society; and that its nembers will be entitled to the " Harbinger of Peace" and other publications of the Parent Society, in the same maner, and through the same agencies by which they have been heretofore supplied. The venerable Dr. Worcester has retirof from the office of Corresponding Secretary, & discontinued the publication of the " Friend of Peace." He has the grateful acknowledgements of the society, and of all the friends of Peacs, for his long-continued labors in the cause. The new arrangements are unanimously made, but necessarily wait till the meeting in June before they can receive a constitutional sanction. We take leave to recommend the "Harlingger d'Peace" to general patronage. Peace Societies do not ak for large contributions of men or money; all they desire is a candid and attentive hearing.

The last Plymouth Memorial contains the constitution of

the Orl Colony Peace Society, recently formed in that

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Richmond and Manchester Society, auxiliary to the Am. Cd. Soc., held its 6th annual meeting on the 15th ult. The President, Chief Justice Marshall, took the chair .-The meeting was numerously attended, the Hall being filled to overflowing. One half the audience, at least, was composed of Ladies, who have recently organized a Society in Richmond among themselves, and who are pursuing this enterprise of angel-like benevolence with a zeal and prudence, which will reflect honor on them and ensure success to their labors .- The annual report of the Managers states, that the sum of \$818,10 kas been contributed by their labor to the stock of the Parent Society, while by the constant dissemination of correct information, the public mind has been in a great measure disabused as to the objects of the Society and the means by which they are to be attained. The clouds of suspicion and distrest are rapidly disappearing before the irresistible power of testh and inquiry.—After the report was read, several addresses were made and resolutions passed. The society then voted to assume the name of The Colonization Society of Virginia, and altered its nstitution accordingly. They also voted to apply to the legislature of Maryland for aid. James Madison, James Monoe and James Pleasauts are among the Vice Presidents of this Society.

From the New York Observer. AMERICAN JEWS SOCIETY.

The London Jewish Expositor for November, contains cation from the Rev. Dr. Rowan, of this city, nov in England as Agent of the American Jews Society, in which he gives a statement of the origin and progress of that Institution, with a description of its farm at New Paltz. and the system which is proposed to be pursued in regard to colonists. He then alludes to the Institution of a similar character which has been recently established at Warsaw, in Poland, as described by Rev. S. R. Maitland, and remarks that "one such testimony from an intelligent eye-witness is worth a thousand speculations at a distance."— He considers the two Institutions as in no respect interfer ng with each other, - since " there are hundreds scattered throughout Germany and Poland, who are obliged to smother their convictions and their cries, lest they should be thrown ut of the means of obtaining bread and water for themselves and their families."

The Warsaw Institution (he says) cannot accommodate one third of this number. And even if they are for a time enabled there to support themselves, when disposed to leave it, they are thrown back upon the same theatre of persecu it, they are thrown back upon the same theatre of persecu-tion: as journeymen mechanics, they are obliged to work for a certain time before they can be acknowledged as masters. If, on their arrival at any town, they are unable to obtain work, necessity compels them to beg, and the police takes them up, and treats them as vagrants; or if they have small them up, and treats them as vagrants; or if they have small means, their residence at taverns exposes them to habits of intemperance; and as Jews, being subjected to the acorn and derision of their fellow journeymen, they find it difficult to obtain and continue in any horrative employment.

The Institution in America is capable of sustaining hundrels of in lustrious men. They will have a superintendent who is exclusively devoted to their religious instruction, and when they leave the Institution, with good characters, they will find no obstacles to their efforts for subsistence, in the prejudices or persecution of the American people, but may

rejudices or persecution of the American people, but may asily find employment, and are assured of protection in the

reasily fial employment, and are assured of protection in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights.

In promoting those desirable means of meliorating the condition of the Jews, and in accordance with my instructions, I have conferred with the Committee of the London Society, with a view to obtain their co-operation with the American Society, so far as their constitution would admit and I have the satisfaction of informing your readers, and the Christian public generally, that the Committee promptly agreed to give me, through their Secretaries, an introduction to their missionaries and agents on the Continent and elsewhere, requesting them to aid me in obtaining information respecting the state of the Jews; that in order to prevent the imposition of unworthy characters upon our Institution, they have authorised their missionaries to assist any Committee of investigation, or auxiliary Society, formed in England or elsewhere, in procuring correct representations Committee of investigation, or auxiliary Society, foracd in England or elsewhere, in procuring correct representations as to the moral and religious character of inquirers, or professedly Christian converts, who may wish to join the American Settlement; and that they have designated the Rev. Mr. Marc, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to act at once as their missionary, and to aid me in obtaining information, on condition that funds shall be raised by the friends of the Warssux, or the American Institution, for the specific purpose of defraying his travelling expenses.

These arrangements will furnish ample facilities for obtaining information, to be brought to bear on the question of the temporal relief of converts from Judaism, in connection with their religious instruction, upon which the public may rely.

e is then given, that donations, either for the support of Mr. Marc, as mentioned above, or for the American Jews Society, may be left with J. G. Barker, Esq. 10 Ward-

Home Missions .- The Treasurer of the Am. Home M. S. acknowledges the receipt of \$1926,37, during the month ending Dec. 15th. The Agent of the same Society in the Western part of New York. received \$335,42, previously to Nev. 20th.

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN NEW-YORK.

The second annual meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Mis-onary Society of New-York and Brooklyn was held on the evening of the 24th uit. at the Masonic Hall, which was crowded to overflowing; Zechariah Lewis, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring. It appeared from the Treasurer's Report, which was road by William W. Chester, Esq. that the following sums had been received from the congregational A_{d} . octations: Subscriptions, \$2,052,88; Extra Effort, \$5,375. 06; Total, 7,427,94. In addition, there has been contributed in the city, and paid to Mr. Tracy agent of the Board, for Palestine Mission, \$158,63; Ceylon Mission, £36,25; Month. Concert Collections, \$239,59; for Education purposes, \$178,00; Donations, \$222,21; on Extra Effort, \$4,165,00; Total, \$4,999,68. This, added to the total from Association as above, is \$12,427,62, total payments for the year. Sub scriptions on Extra Effort not yetpaid, \$6,445,00; Total payments and subscriptions, \$18,87,62.

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The annual Report alluded to the project which was suggested in this city at the anniversaryof the American Board, October, 1827, of raising, in different parts of the country, \$100,000 a year for five years for the establishment of ne sions and the reinforcement of these already established. The amount subscribed at that meeting by our citizens, unconditionally, was \$16,819, most o which was to be repeated annually for five years, in case te \$100,000 should be raised. As this enterprise was nonecomplished, the subscriptions are of course binding ir but one year. The only Association which has been aded to the Society within the year, is that recently formed in te Presbyterian Church, Bowery. As an earnest of what my be expected from this interesting congregation, nearly or uite \$1500 were subscribed on the spot.

Addresses were made by the Lv. Dr. De Witt, Rev Mr. Temple, late Missionary at Mra, Robert Wilkinson, Esq. of Poughkeepsie, Rev. Mr. Strart late of the Sand-Esq. of Poughkeeprie, nev. Dr. Aleander of the Princeton wich Islands, and the Rev. Dr. Aleander of the Princeton N. Y. Obs. abr. MORE MISSIONARIESTO AFRICA.

Rev. Messrs. Hencke, Salbach, Jolzwarth and Schmid, late of the Basle Theological Seminay, sailed from London, October 11th, as missionaries to Ara, on the Gold Coast, in Western Africa, where there is a settlement of Europeans. About the same time, Messry Munro and Peck sailed for Sierra Leone, and Mr. and Mr. Marshall for the River Gambia, under the patronage of he Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Gambia, under the patronage of the cross erected Society.

It is interesting to see the standed of the cross erected at so many points on the borders onthat vast empire of sin, which, we know, will in due time be converted to Christ.

Beginning at the Northern shore of Africa, we find that all the principal towns, such as Trioli, Fez, Algiers and Marocco, have been occasionally isited by the Mediterranean missionnries, who have not siled to sow some seeds of Gospel truth, both by conversaron and the distribution of the Scriptures.

of Gospel truth, both by conversation and the distribution of the Scriptures.

Passing Westerly, we find in laitude 13 deg. 20 minutes North, a missionary station at the month of the Gambia, where the Rev. Mr. Dawson is laboring, and is now to be reinforced by Mr. and Mrs. Marshill.

A few d g ees further South, is the English Colony of Sierra Lesue; and in laiture 6 dg. 25 min, the mouth of the Mesucado River, where is located the principal settlement of the American Colony. It both these Colonies a number of faithful missionaries are rationed.

Acra, the place to which Messes Hencke, Salbach, Holzwarth and Schmid are destined, is in latitude 5 deg. 31 min. North.

In the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, missionary stations are scattered all along the South-East coast, to the dis-tance of 630 miles from Cape Town, besides several in the

nterior.

Passing Northward, on the Eassern coast, we find, apposite Mozambique, in south latitude 12 to 25 deg. the Island of Madagascar, where 4000 children are under missionary instruction, and the news of salvation is regularly pro-Between latitude 7 and 16 deg North lies the country of

Between latitude 7 and 16 deg North hes the country of Abyssinia,—a most inviting field, which two or three missionaries are preparing to enter, encouraged by Girgis, (a commissioner from the King for ecclesiastical purposes,) who, if not already converted, has been brought by his intercourse with them in Egypt, to second their views with the greatest interest and delight.

Finally, we come to Egypt; and here too there are missionaries, though but few in number, and laboring amid various discouragements.

ious discouragements.

By the return of Prince Abdull Rabhaman to the land of his fathers, the religion of the Gospel will be carried quite into the interior, and into a royal family, through whose influence, directed by the Spirit of God, it is impossible to see what offects may be recovered. say what effects may be produced.

These, it is acknowledged, are only bright spots on the

face of darkness; and are cheering only as compared with what Africa was a century ago, and as affording indications of the approach of that day when "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

Documents

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[Compiled from the English Magazines for the New-York Observer.]

The Memoir of Rev. Pliny Fisk, late missionary to Palestine, has been republished in England.

Levi Wolff, a brother of Joseph Wolff, the missionary, has lately renounced Judaism, in Bohemia, where he was reader in a synagogue—has removed to Dresden, and is now, with his wife, who is like-minded, receiving Christian instruction in the family of Mr. Goldberg, a missionary of the London Jews Society.

The Rangist Yengale School, Society, of Calcutta come.

The Baptist Female School Society, of Calcutta, com-prised, at the beginning of this year, 17 schools, and 350 scholars. The late Rev. Dr. T. C. Henry's "Letters to a Friend,

The late Rev. Dr. 1. C. Henry & "Letters to a Friend, designed to relieve the difficulties of an Anxious Inquirer," are announced as in the London press, with an enlarged Memoir of the author by Rev. Thomas Lewis. Revised addited by Rev. Dr. John Pye Smith. "This important work," says the London Baptist Magazine, "originated in teconversations of the lamented author with an English young gentleman, with whom he made the tour of Scotland and Levinet in 1896. young gentleman, with and Ireland, in 1826." The Memcirs of Rev. Henry Martyn were about to be

emen have subscribed for 50 copies each The London Hibernian Society has in the last six months opened seventy additional schools in Ireland, and sent forth several additional Scripture readers.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER. We have received a communication on this subject,

part of which we hardly dare to publish,—and yet we fear

there is too much occasion for it all. The writer begins by describing a Monthly Concert which he lately attended in -[N. Y. Obs.

this city.—[N. Y. Obs.

I had always supposed, he says, that these meetings were intended exclusively for "prayer for the conversion of the heathen and the success of missionary exertions in general." Judge then my surprise, when instead of such petitions, a long prayer was offered up for blessings on our friends, relatives, and the churches in this city. It is true something was said by one of the clergymen present, about the distinguished blessings we enjoy compared with the heathen; and this was nearly all that seemed in any way appropriate to the occasion. appropriate to the occasion.

If I understand the matter, it is our duty, at these times,

to leave self, and all connected with it, our fri to leave self, and all connected with it,—our friends, relatives, and even our own churches, out of mind. This is an evening, which by common consent is sacred to the heathen. Our thoughts therefore should be wholly devoted to them, and our alms should foiles our prayers in such a manner as to prove our sincerity.

Our thoughts therefore should be wholly devoted to them, and our alms should follow our prayers in such a manner as to prove our sincerity.

The pew in which I sat, was about mid-way from the pulpit to the door. When the plate reached us, a gentleman who sat there, as if to put to shame all who had preceded him, cast in a larger sun by 100 per cent. than any one of them. And who could such a man be? I ascertained that he was a Deacon in one of our largest congregations. And what think you, Mesers. Editors, was the amount of his contribution? One whole shifting!

Oh what a standard for duty! thought I. Is it possible that the salvation of the heathen is valued so cheaply? Alas, it seems more than probable that, with many it is even so. And is there no remedy! Cannot a higher standard be fixed, to regulate our duty?

I beg leave to trouble you with a description of a Monthly Concert I attended last summer, in one of the villages in the western part of this State, and of some facts relative to it. The church consists of about 100 members, and is called poor. They pay \$800 dollars to their minister and find it difficult to raise the sum. Yet they do it; and more than this, they take up a collection monthly of from 40 to 50 dollars for missions, at their Monthly Concerts. This is exclusive of all their other donations for the same purpose, which are by no means small. The prayer meeting is conducted wholly in reference to the heathers: and the prayers are for God's blessing on them and the means employed.

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By. Dr. De Witt, Rev. Maa, Robert Wilkinson, Swart late of the Sand Alender of the Princeton N. F. Obs. abr.

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iress, or more often in hearing such facts as have come to cress, or more often in hearing such facts as have come to the knowledge of any one in the preceding month relative to missionary operations. In this way an interest is excited and kept up; the wants of the heathen are continually before them; and the good effects of such a system are manifest in the means they furnish for promoting this great object. They appear not to feel satisfied unless they give in proportion "as the Lord hall prespered them." That you may compare their standard with some in our city, I will mention what I know to be their usual contributions at these seasons. A man laboring daily for the support of his family, 50 cents. A mechanic worth \$1000—\$1. Worth 2 or 3000—\$2. A merchant, worth 7 or 8000—\$5: and in like proportion.

2 or 3000—\$2. A merchant, worth 7 or 8000—\$5: and in like proportion.

I would not by any means wish to fix the precise sum each should give for this object. Let each one settle that with hinself. But let each Christian do it with these considerations before him:—Do I give as much for this object as the importance of it demands? Does this sum perfectly satisfy my conscience? I have received all I possess from God;—am I returning to his treasury any proportion of the sum I ought, in view of the worth of a single soul? The man that can answer these in the affirmative, undoubtedly does his duty. If he cannot, he does not yet come up to the true standard.

ANTI-SABBATH MEETING.

A meeting has been held at Rochester, avowedly for the purpose of opposing the efforts now making for the better bservance of the Christian Subbath. The following in

observance of the Christian Sabbath. The following is among the resolutions of this meeting:—

7. Resolved, That we will not in our business transactions, hereafter patronise any individual who continues his connexion with any Society or Association which proposes to enforce the batter observance of the Lord's day, or the performance of any religious or moral duty by pains or pennities; or by agreement to withhold business from such of our citizens, as do not come into the views or measures of weak Associations or Society.

uch Association or Society.

This (remarks the Rochester Observer,) is the first in-This (remarks the Rochester Observer,) is the first in-tance in which an attempt has been made to exclede any alass of our citizens from a participation in the benefits of pusiness transactions generally. We have seen resolutions passed and acted upon, not to assist men to break the Sab-bath; not to ride in stages or boats that travelled on that day, but never before a general non-intercourse. This is worthy of those only who express such high veneration and regard for the Sabbath, and yet not only resolve to violate it themselves, but call public meetings to induce others to do the same.

the same.

If a determination on the part of the friends of the Sabbath, to make their acts and their professions cerrespond, must result in a non-intercourse between the two parties—between those who determine to serve God, and those who determine to "walk after the sight of their own eyes," we rejoice to see that the first step is taken by the latter.

SUFFOLK CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS. The following Resolutions were passed at the late meeting of the Suffolk Conference of Churches.

1. That special efforts be made by the Pasters and Delegates to induce the members of the Congregations, and especially of the Churches, to spend a portion of each day in reading the scriptures, and in prayer for their own salvation

reading the scriptures, and in prayer for their own saivation and that of others.

2. That special efforts be made to induce all heads of families daily to worship God in them, and to have all the members of the families present at such times.

3. That we view the practice of members of the Churches visiting each other in Committees and other ways with special interest, and hope that it will be practiced in all the churches, and attended, as far as practicable, in the families of the Congregations.—[Communicated by the Concrence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Visitor: a Christmas and New Year's Token. Edited by B. Field, A. M. Peirce & Williams, 1829 .-This is a Token or Souvenir of a cheaper and less splendid kind than we have usually seen; yet it is a very neat little volume, and is fitted to be a suitable and acceptable present to young friends, from persons who regard their immortal interests. Excluding the trash too often found in works of this kind, it has something solid and valuable; yet it is equally interesting, except to such youthful minds as never admit a thought which is not frivolous and vain. If we could give the "Contents," it would show the intelligent reader that the selections have been made with taste and judgment. We are sorry to see the "Anecdots of Dwight and Dennie" repeated, wearing the face of a historical fact, because we believe its authenticity has been denied

Biographical Sketches of Great and good Men,designed for the amusement and instruction of Young Persons. Boston, Putnam & Hunt.—This little volume is selected from the Javenile Miscellany, and the sketches were prepared by the Editor of that periodical. Mrs. Child, lately Miss Francis, is so well known to the public as a writer, that the work will need no other introduction. We will only say that, with the exception of an occasional extravagant expression, and one or two erroneous religious sentiments, the volume is valuable. It has briefhistories of Franklin, Capt. Smith, Gen. Putnam, Columbus, Ledyard, West, Penn, Steuben, "the apostle" Elliot, and De Kalb, men that should be ever remembered. The sketches are adapted to the capacities of youth, and will excite in them a thirst for a more extended knowledge of American Biography. There are several cuts, which may serve to illustrate facts, but do not adorn the work.

Infant Education; or Remarks on the Importance of educating the Infant Poor, from the age of eighteen months to seven years; with an account of some of the Infant Schools in England, and the system of education there adopted: Selected and abridged from the Works of Wilderpsin, Goyder and others, and adapted to the use of Infant Schools in Amer-ica. By a Friend to the Poor. Portland: Shirley & Hyde.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Further of the Re-inforcement .- The letters of Dr. and Mrs. Judd mention the embarkation of Mr. Taylor, in the Parthian, for the northwest coast of the American con-tinent. His object we presume is, to look out a suitable place for the establishment of a new mission, agreeably to the instructions of the American Board. Mr. Green, who was to go with him, it seems could not then procure a passage, but was waiting for a future opportunity.—W. Rec.

Portuguese Refugees .- A letter from Plymouth, (Eng. Portuguese Refugees.—A letter from Plymouth, (England) to the Editor of the London Tract Magazine for November, says: "You will be pleased to hear that the Portuguese Refugees in these towns, to the amount of two thousand and upwards, gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of receiving Tracts and purchasing the Holy Scriptures: upwards of sixty copies of the whole Bible were sold, at the reduced price of two shillings and sixpence, in less than one hour; and one thousand more have been requested. How wonderfully does the Lord work! Several thousand Portuguese Tracts have been sent by the Committee for distribution among the Refugees."

Jews in Poland .- The Rev. J. G. G. Wermelskirch, Jews in Poland.—The Rev. J. G. G. Wermelskirch, a missionary of the London Jews Society at Posen, in Prussian Poland, remarks that during his residence there, (only a few months, we believe,) thirty-three individuals of the Jewish nation had applied for instruction in Christianity and for baptism. Of this number, eleven withdrew, nine were dismissed on account of unworthy motives, two were sent to the Dusselthal Institution, and the remaining eleven were either baptized, or had gone to other places for the same object.

N. Y. Obs.

Tracts for Greece. - The Committee of the Am. Trace Tracts for Greece.—The Committee of the Am. Tract Society at New York, on a suggestion made to them by the Rev. Mr. Brewer, late a Missionary of the American Board, of the great need of religious tracts in Greece, have appropriated to the General Miss. Society of the Epissopal Church, 25000 pages of their tracts in French and other languages, at the discretion of the Society, and the sum of \$150 for the purchase, at Malta, of tracts in the Romaic language, to be distributed by the Rev. Mr. Robertson.

Printer for Burmah.—On the 13th ult. Mr. Cephas Bennet, of Utica, was appointed by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, to join their establishment at Maulaming. He will go out as printer to the mission, and is expected to leave this country in one of the Spring ships. He will take with him a press and other materials for his department, which can be better obtained here than in India. Types have already been ordered at Calcutta, and will be found prepared on his arrival.—American Bp. Magazine.

Piety in the Navy.—A letter from the United States Chaplain at the Gosport Naval Station, Portsmouth, Va. to the Editors of the New-York Observer, savs, "You are doubtless aware that Capt. Skinner of this place, the worthy President of our Naval Tract Society, is ordered to the state of the

Mediterranean, to take command of the United States ship Warren. He is an accomplished officer, and a gentleman of fine mind, of decided vital piety, modest and unobtrusive in his manners, but delighting most of all in godly, practical conversation. There is nothing sectarian about him. I know not how to part with him,—while I can rejoice in the prospect of his entering on an enlarged sphere of usefulness, by taking a separate command. The will of the Lord be done. He is at present in very delicate health."

Valley of the Mississippi.—The Pandect informs us, that the Rev. Mr. Eastman has arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio. It adds, "He designs to make this a source and central point, from which the Tract Society will ray its influence, of wisdom and benignity, over the regions of the west, like the blessed light of the king of day over the nations of the world."

the blessed light of the king of day over the matter.

The Missionary Society of N. Carolina met at Raleigh, Nov. 7th. They divided the state into two districts; the Western embracing the Presbytery of Concord, the Eastern the Presbyteries of Orange and Fayetteville. Each district has an Executive Committee, to receive the portion of funds contributed within their limits, and manage the business of Missions there. A number of laborers could be immediately employed, if suitable men could be obtained.

Sabbath Schools in Vermont.—Mr. Shipherd, the General Agent of the Vermont S. S. Union, takes Middle-bury for his location, but will serve every part of the State. His first service will be, to collect a permanent fund for the establishment of a General Depository at Middlebury, and of county Depositories through the State; and also the organization of County Unions. For this purpose he will visit the different parts of the State as soon as he is able.

Connecticut State Hospital.—Mr. Solomon Langdon of Farmington, has given the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the General State Hospital of Connecticut; and Five Hundred Dollars to the Professorship of Sacred Literature in Yale College. —Conn. Obs.

After New York

Yale College.—Conn. Obs.

A fact worth remembering.—In a letter to the Editor of the New-York Observer, dated Dec. 23d, the Chaplain of the State Prison at Sing Sing, writes as follows:—"I have lately made pretty thorough inquiry among the convicts here, for the purpose of learning who, and how many, have ever enjoyed the advantages of a Sabbath School. The result is, that out of more than five hundred convicts, NOT ONE has been found who has ever been, for any considerable time, a regular member of a Sabbath School; and not more than two or three, who have ever attended such a school at all." "Here, says the Observer, is a fact that speaks voltones. Any comment which we could make upon it, would only diminish its force."—It should be remumbered, however, that a convict who is now over 21 years of age, could hardly have been of the common age for attending Sabbath Schools, when they were first established to any extent in the U. States.

Landing of the Fathers.—The day (Dec. 22d.) was religiously observed at Plymouth. The anniversary discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Green from Beston, from Ps. xliv, 3: "For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save teems but thy right hand, and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favor unto them."—Prayers were offered in the morning by the Rev. Mesrs. Smith of Hanover, and Salter of Kingston. In the evenng, Prayers were offered and Addresses made by the Rev. Mesrs. Smith and Green, Dexter of Plympton, and Chase of Carrer.

Massachusetts Peace Society.—The annual celebration

Massachusetts Peace Society.—The annual celebration of this society was attended last evening in the Old Suth Church, and the increased number of the audience, sver that of past years, discovered an increase of interest in the great and benevolent objects of the Peace Society.—The address was delivered by Mr. J. P. Blanchard, of this city; it was a practical, well written appeal to the bes feelings of the philanthropist and Christian.—N. E. Pallad.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

In New-York, Dec. 25, the Rev. Henny G. Ludlow was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Spring street. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Cox, from Rom. x, i—13. Other services by Rev. Messrs. Alexander, Mason and Philips. In the afternoon, a sermon was preached in the same house by the Rev. Mr. Temple, and the Lord's supper administered. The Observer says, "It is now three years since Mr. Ludlow commenced preaching in this church, almost without a congregation which he could call his own, and without any worldly influence or patronage to sustain him. But "the blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and he added no sorrow with it." More than once, in this short period, it has been refreshed with influences from on high, and large accessions have been made to its numbers. A tyresent, there are about 340 communicants."

Dec. 19th, was installed at Lunenburg, Rev. Erenezer, Huebard, late of Middleton, Ms. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Conant of Leominister; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Emerson of South Reading; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Ashby; Charge by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Lancaster; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Lincoln, of Fitchburg; Addrews to the Nociety by Rev. Mr. Lincoln, of Fitchburg; Addrews to the Nociety by Rev. Mr. Allen, of Bolton; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Howe, of Pepperell.

In Portland, Me. Dec. 18th, Mr. Ebenezer Thresher, to the Pastoral Gharge of the First Baptist Church in that place. Sermon, by the Rev. D. Sharp, of Boston. ORDINATIONS, &c.

In Fortiand, Me. Dec. 18th, Mr. Erenezzer Threesh-Er, to the Pastoral Gharge of the First Baptist Church in that place. Sermon, by the Rev. D. Skarp, of Boston. In Lincolaton, N. C. Nov. 11, Mr. P. J. SPARROW was ordained, and installed Pastor of Emanuel's Church. Rev. H. M. Kerr, preached the Sermon.

At Hartford, Ct. the Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Washington Col-lege, was ordained as priest on the 21st ult., by Bp. Brow-

nell.

The Meeting House erected by the Presbyterian congrega-tion of Hunter, N. Y. aided by a few benevolent individu-als of New-York and Boston, and by several proprietors of wild lands in the vicinity, was dedicated Nov. 13th. Ser-mon by the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Catskill.

The House erected for the First Parish in Gloucester The House erected for the First Parish in Gloucester, was dedicated on the 24th ult. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Manchester; Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Hildreth; Sermon by the same; Concluding prayer by Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Boston. The venerable Mr. Fultr, also assisted in the services: and although in the 89th year of his age, he was able to read without the use of glas-

NOTICES.

The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance will hold their annual Meeting for business at the Vestry of Hanover Church, in Boston, on Wednesday the 28th of January, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At half past 6 o'clock, P. M. the Society with its Bene-

factors and Friends will meet in Hanover Church, to unite in Religious Exercises, hear the annual Reports, and such

in Religious Exercises, hear the annual Reports, and such addresses as may be made on the occasion.

As many persons at a distance are wishing to know the time of the annual meeting of this Society, Editors of papers who are friendly to the object of this Society are quested to insert the above Notice.

J. EDWARDS,

Boston, Dec. 23, 1828. Clerk E. C. A. S. P. T.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society and the Massachusetts Missionary Society will hold a constraint present the Hustington.

ary Society, will hold a quarterly meeting at the Huntington Committee Room, No. 49, Washington Street, on Wednesday, January 14, at 3 o'cl'k, P.M. R. S. STORRS, Sec'y

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, of the American Education Society, will be holden in Boston, on the second Wednesday of January next, (Jan. 14th.) at the "Huntington Committee-room," over the Bookstore of Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, No. 49 Washington Street, at 10 o'clock. A M

Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, No. 35.

10 o'clock, A. M.

A meeting of the Examining Committee will be holden, at the same place, on the preceding day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of attending to the examination of any individuals who may wish to apply for the patronage of the society,

2w E. Cornelius, Sec'y.

NEW TRACT DEPOSITORY.

A Tract Society was organized Nov. 4, 1828, at Groton, by delegates from that and the neighboring towns. They have established a Depository at the store of Dea. J. S. Adams, in Groton; where any and all the Tracts published by ams, in Groton; where any and all the Tracts published by
the American Tract Society, at New York and Boston, including the small Children's Tracts, will always be kept for
sale, as low as they can be obtained in any part of the United States. The Board will also take immediate measures
to have the various Bibles published by the American Bible
Society, the Tracts which have been published at 50 cts. a
volume, (bound,) Nettleton's Village Hymn Books, Christian Almanacs, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Beecher on
Intemperance, the National Preacher, Spirit of the Pilgrims,
Missionary Herald, and such other Evangelical publications
as are now demanded by the wants of the Christian comnunity.

A CARD. A CARD.

Rev. LYMAN GILBERT of Newtown, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars, from the Ladies of his Society to constitute him a member of the American Tract Society. "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days."

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

A latter from Mexico states, that the Senate had refused to ratify the Treaty with the United States negotiated by Mr. Poinsett—but that this decision was to be re-comidered, and it was hoped would be reversed.

The same letter states, that Gen. Rincon had attacked the forces of St. Anna, and pursued them into the city of Oaxaca, which place was occupied by both parties.

Lord Cochrane.—This hero of Valparaiso has left Greece and a siled for France. After all his boastings—after raising the expectations of all Europe, he has abandoned the cause he cayoused, carrying with him \$17,000 from a starving and oppressed people, as compensation for his services, viz., the capture of one small sloop, belonging to the enemy.

Screants.—A find has been established at Stockholm, Screants.—A find has been established at Stockholm, for the reward of servants who have distinguished themselves by virtue and fidelity. The King has subscribed 1000 crowns, the Prince Royal 500 and the Princess Royal \$300.

Fire in India.—A fire occurred some menths since, at the stables of the florus artillery at Cawapore, when the stable of the florus were reduced to ashes. Only a few horses were burnt.

Eastern Boundary.—The Portland Argus contends that the right of Maine is portectly clear to nearly all the land involved in the important boundary question—and that this portion of the claim should never have been submitted to an umpirage; but maintained by arms, if it could not have been otherwise secured. The claim goes for a territory of about 10,000 square miles—more than 6,000,000 of acres of valuable soil, worth a dollar an acre. The district would form 180 townships, of six square miles—and in 15 or 20 years might contain a population of from 100,000 to 200,000 in habitants. The Argus also says, "We happen to know it as a fact, that many persons in New-Brunswick do contend that the true boundary of that Prevince lies certainty as far west as the Penobscot, and most probably as far as the Kennebee!"

far west as the Penobscot, and most probably as far as the Kennebee!"

Territory of Huron.—In the bill now before Congress it is proposed that the territory shall be bounded by the states of Illinois and Missouri, and Missouri river on the south, by the Missouri, and Missouri river on the west, by the northern boundary of the United States on the north, and by a line running through the middle of lake Michigan to the northern extremity of the lake, and thence due north to the Canada line, on the east.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of October 31st received at the office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, says—"Mr. Tudor [U. S. minister,] has concluded a Treaty of Commerce with this government."

The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, built at the navy yard in Washington, has sailed for a voyage of three years to the South Seas, John D. Sloat, Esq. Commander. She carries 24 guns, and is called one of the finest vessels of her class in the navy.

Expedition to Liberia.—The last African Repository gives notice that the American Colonization Society has dependent in the first weeks to describe a carely. Liberian in the nave weeks to describe a carely.

gives notice that the American Colonization Society has de-termined, in a few weeks, to despatch a vessel to Liberia, with about 150 emigrants; which "is only about one-fifth of the number now seeking passage." Who will help them send the remaining six hundred!

About two hundred islands have been discovered by the

navigators of Nantucket, in the South Seas and Souther Pacific Ocean, which are not laid down on any map of chart, either in Europe or America. Many of those is

chart, either in Europe or America. Many of those is-lands contain inhabitants, who had never seen a white man till they saw our fellow citizens of Nantucket.

The Tariff in S. Carolina.—The House of Represen-tatives of this State have resolved, 96 to 20, to make their solemn protest against the unconstitutionality and oppressive operation of the system of protecting duties; to have such pro-test entered on the journals of the U.S. Senate; and to re-quest other States to co-operate with that in procuring a re-peal of the law and an abandonment of the principle, or such measures as may be necessary, for arresting the evil if it be not repealed.—The new governor, Stephen D. Miller, says in his address, "In swearing to support the constitu-tion of the United States, I do not regard myself as ac-knowledging allegiance to an unconstitutional act of Congress. tion of the United States, I do not regard myself as acknowledging allegiance to an unconstitutional act of Congress. Acquiescence in such legislation must be considered a matter of convenience, and not of duty: Resistance to it involves alone the question of policy and not of crime. Upon our embarrassing relations with the General Government, I trust but one opinion will be found to exist between the Legislative and Executive Departments."

Emigrating Creeks.—Col. Brearley was at St. Francis river 3d ult. engaged in ferrying across 300 Creeks besides about 30 loaded wagons and 100 loose horses, on their way to their new hunting grounds.

Maine.—From partial returns received from Oxford

Maine.—From partial returns received from Oxford District it is highly probable that Mr. Rigley has been re-elected to Congress by a majority of two or three hundred votes. Jacob Burnet has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio, vice General Harrison, resigned. The vote in joint ballot of the Legislature was a close one: For Mr. Burnet, \$6; for John W. Campbell, 50;

Scattering, 2.

The Legislature of Illinois has made choice of Hon. John M'Lean, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, to be a Senator in Congress, for six years from the

4th of March next. The Legislature of Indiana met on the 1st inst. Mr. Howk was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Howk was chosen Speaker of the Home of Representatives.

The population of the state of Missouri, on the 1st of November, was 112,409.

University of Virginia.—This institution confers no degrees, and we believe holds no public commencement. The Rector and Visiters have published the result of their late examination, which represents the institution as prosperous and useful. The number of students matriculated during the session is 131.

New Hampshire Literary Fand.—The House of Representatives of N. Hampshire have voted, by a large majority, to distribute the Literary Fund of the State among the several towns according to the apportionment of public taxes; the money to be applied to the support of common schools in addition to what is now required to be raised by tax, or to some other purposes of education. The fund has been accumulating for 7 or 8 years, from a tax on banks, and now amounts to between lifty and sixty thousand doland. and now amounts to between fifty and sixty thousand dol-lars. It is expected that the Senate and the Executive will concur in the measure. This fund has been intended for the endowment of a new College, or perhaps to help Dart-mouth, but has not been pledged to either object. Its dis-tribution, if it should be made, will furnish the towns with

ortunity to obtain apparatus and lib we of Lyceums.

The available Literary Fund of Virginia is \$1,200,856. The internal Improvement Fund consists of \$1,604,400 in productive stock, and \$465,126 of unproductive stock. The sum expended on the James River, the Kenawha River and Turnpike, amounts to \$1,269,000. The annual net revenue derived from these improvements, is \$29,673—the interest upon the debt is \$71,673—so that the annual disburgements exceed the annual receipts, by \$44,984.

The Medical College of South Carolina is spoken of as very flourishing: containing about 140 students, principally from that state and Georgia, Tennesee, Alabama and Florida. Several intricate operations have been performed. The Dispensary is under the charge of Drs. Ramsay and Wagner.

Medical Lectures commence at Bowdoin College, Feb 24th, by four Lectures, to continue till May. The library is called one of the best medical libraries in the U. States is called one of the best medical libraries in the U. States. Proposals are published in Concord, N. H. for an alphabetical catalogue of all the graduates of Harvard, Vale, New Jersey, Brown, Dartmouth, Williams, Vermont, Union, Bowdoin, Middlebury, Waterville, Amherst and Washington Colleges, from the date of their institution to the year 1828, with the names of all their presidents. It will contain 300 pages, at \$1,50. It should include Columbia and Hamilton Colleges, to be complete as far as it goes.

A correspondent of the Namucket Inquirer states, that a

A correspondent of the Nantucket Inquirer states that a A correspondent of the Nantucket inquire states that a comet has for several weeks been visible by the aid of ordinary glasses. It has hitherto presented the appearance of a nebulous spot or undefined star. The writer supposes it to be the comet of 1818, or Encke's comet, and that it will pass its perihelion on the 10th of next month.

A specimen of the growth of native Ginger has been left with the editor of the Savannah Georgian. From several experiments made of its culture, it is thought it may be made a profitable article of culture.

a profitable article of culture.

The Worcester Yeoman states that the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company have insurances upon more than 2000 buildings in that county, to the amount of \$805, 249,55, being an increase of \$57,643,50, during the last year. The whole amount of funds, appropriated to the repair of losses by fire is \$52,609, of which 9500 is invested in bank stocks, and mortgages, on interest, and the remainder in the deposite notes which are secured by liens upon the several buildings insured, and the land under the same.

Wereas Bridge.

Warren Bridge.—The new bridge was opened for travellars freely, on Christmas day. A procession of 200 wagons, carts and trucks passed over and returned, with standards displayed. Private carriages, persons on horseback, and pedestrians, were also numerous.

The tax on marriages licenses for the city and county of laltimore last year amounted to \$3,876.

Clinton Bank.—It is proposed to petition the Legislature of New-York the next session for a Bank with a capital of two millions, allowing a bonus of \$50,000 dollars to the heirs of Dewitt Clinton and \$50,000 dollars to the heirs of Dewitt Clinton and \$50,000 dollars to the heirs of Dewitt Clinton and \$50,000 dollars to the heirs of Rebert Felton. The stock is to be in shares of the nominal value of \$100 each. They are to be hid for at auction, and the premium at which it may be sold over \$100, is to accumulate in a fund for 10 years, and then be applied to the Orphan Asylam in the city of New-York.

Improvements in Portland.—During the season, there have been erected in Portland and nearly completed four houses of public worship; one for the Methodist, one for the Colored people, and the Bethel Union, for the worship of Sailoro. In addition to these, several elegant blocks of dwelling houses and stores have been completed. Great improvements have been made in Fore street. In addition to the many convenient stores, and, the capacious and elegant Exchange Coffee House, a Market has been erected and completed under the Bethel Union in fine style.

Ladies Fair, Boston.—The result of this experiment has been highly favorable to the support of Infant Schools. Two days only were occupied, the tables being in that time completely emptied. The total recepts amount to \$2,628,-13. Of this, 509,11 were received for tickets of admissio; for ar ticles sold for the Salem Street School, \$1919,-02; for do of the Bedford St. School, \$600.

The Genius of Temperance, which has been published one year at Hallowell, is discontinued; or rather is united with the Light House at Wiscasset, published by the same gentleman. The Philanthropist, in this city, has lost very much of its distinctive character as the advocate of Temperance, devoting no more attention to that subject than several other journals do.

New Daily Paper.—David L. Child, Esq. Editor of the Massachushtts Journal, printed in this city, has given

al other journals do.

New Daily Paper.—David L. Child, Esq. Editor of the Massachushtts Journal, printed in this city, has given notice that he will commence the publication of a daily Evening paper, on the 1st of January, under the title of "Mass. Daily Journals"—the tri-weekly and weekly Journals to be continued as usual.

Tri-weekly.—We have frequently seen this word of late. Does it signify three times a week, as the connexion requires; or does it mean, according to all analogy, ones in three weeks?

three weeks?

Somnambulism.—A son of Mr. T. Lyman of Northampton, Ms. being disturbed by a dream about midnight, rose from his bed, sprang out of his chamber window, ran 80 or 100 rods, entered the house of a neighbor, and secreted himself under a great coat. The father pursued him, but he was not fount till the bell was rung and the village alarmed.

We understand the merchants in this city intend in future to decline giving a discharge to their debtors, either in Boston, or in the country, for less than 100 cents on a dollar, in the cases of loss by fire, unless their property is insured to near the amount of its value.

Boston Centinel.

Information is asked in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of one Abraham Young, who shipped at New-York as a sailor on board a vessel for Lisson, Out. 18, and for whose murder an individual is now awaiting trial in U. Canada.

The Libel Suit.—The trial of Theodore Lyman, for a

The Libet Suit.—The trial of Theodore Lyman, for a libel on Daniel Webster, occupied the Supreme Court in this city two days; but was continued because the jury could not agree. It is said that 10 of them were for bringing in a

not agree. It is said that to of them were for bringing in a verdict of conviction.

Good.—A resolution is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, abolishing Military Parades—having a Military Capitation Tax of \$1—providing for the education of officers—giving encouragement to volunteers—and appropriating \$50,000, from the Military Tax, to defray expenses. cers-giving encouragement to volunteers—and appropriasing \$50,000, from the Military Tax, to defray expenses.

A Striking Example.—As the new missionaries of the
Sandwich Islands were walking out one day among the people, they saw a native with a bottle in his hand, and asked
him whether he drank rum. No, no, he said, "it is tabu"
—forbidden by the authority of the island. A little further onward they saw a low foreigner dead drunk. The islanders, it seems, though once a nation of drunkards, and still
exposed to temptation, have thus set an example of abstinence, which might shame even the enlightened Christian
country which supplies them with the means of instruction,
and indirectly with the motives for reformation.—W. Rec.

A good Suggestion.—The civil authority, with the other officers of peace and good order of all the towns in Connecticut, will be convened in a few days for the transaction
of business designated by law. A correspondent proposes,
in the Litchfield County Post, that no spirituous liquors
shall be used by them on the occasion.

The Western Tiller asys that there have been from 36 to
38 millions of Brick made near Cincinnati this season,
nearly all of which are now to be seen in the walls of handsome buildings.

Constitute of the structure of the structure of the season of the structure of the season of t

Gambling .- Old Hays broke in, most unexpectedly, on Cambling.—Old Hays broke in, most unexpectedly, on Sunday evening, upon a party of juvenile gamesters, collected about a Roulette table, in Chapel-street. The person who kept the room, which was in the rear of a grocery store, was brought to the Police Office, and put under bonds to appear at the next sessions. It appears that this den of vice was chiefly attended by young lads, apprentices, clerks, etc. whose masters must have been the sufferers by any great loss at this fascinating game. We are credibly informed that numerous haunts of the kind exist in the city, where young men are decoyed, to be trught the most pernicious lessons of wickedness and depravity.

N. Y. Statesman.

High Constable Hays took from the counterfeiters he arrested the other day, in New York, the handsome sum of \$55,720 in ten dollar notes of the State Bank at Albany. The amount of \$5,000 in these notes is said to be now in circulation.

circulation.

On the evening of the 20th ult. at sunset, Mr. John Gilman and Mr. Dudley Pottle, of Sanboraton, N. H. started in a small boat from Meredith Bridge for Sanboraton, across the bay. They were both intoxicated, and had a joint stock of rum in a bottle with them. The night came on with rain and they did not arrive. Two days afterwards the boat drifted ashore partly filled with water, and having the dead hody of Gilman in it. Two days from that, the body of Pottle came ashore, much disfigured.

A Duel between Lieut E. M. Wilvie and Enging Will-

A Duel between Lieut E. M. Whyte and Engine Wil helm Speer at Kingston, U. C. recently, ended in the death of the former. He received his antagonist's ball through his body and immediately expired. They were both of the

his body and immediately expired. They were both of the 7th regiment.

Pistressing.—Died at Richmond, Va. Capt. Simon M'Lellon, of the schooner Mary, from Warren, Me. from the effects of blows received early in the evening, from persons unknown, while on his way from the schr. Harriet, Capt. Hall, to his own vessel. Capt. M'Lellan was robbed of his watch and about §30. The Coroner's Jury which sat over his body stated.** That they had found on his head two wounds, one on the back part of the left side, and, the other on the forehead, both of which are of considerable extent—and it was their unanimous opinion that his death was caused by would thus infinited on him on the night of the 11th by some person or persons unknownto the Ju-rors." Several other outrages have lately occurred at

A woman was found dead in the woods at Dennis, on Sabbath evening before the last. A bottle was found by her side. Intemperance is supposed to have been the cause of her death.

Fire.—On the night of the 24th ult. the store in Topsham, Me. owned by Gen. Veazia, and occupied by Mr. Abel Merrill, jr. was destroyed by fire. Mr. M. barely saved his account books.

On the 20th ult. numerous wooden buildings in Plys re endangered, by the burning of a wood-house near them The progress of the flamer, however, was arrested. A nail factory at Wareham, belonging to Bartlett, Murdock & Co. was consumed by fire on the same day.

Piracy .- A Mobile paper dated December 8, says that Piracy.—A Monie paper cauca December 8, says that the schooner Carrell, Capt. Swain, which cleared from N. York on the 26th of Oct. for St. Andrews Bay, East Florida, was boarded seven days out, by Pirates, and plundered of small stores, provisions, and dry goods. They drove the Captain, crew and passengers below, while they committed their depredations. The amount of proporty taken is not known. The Carroll was driven on shore subsequentmitted their depredations. The amount of proper is not known. The Carroll was driven on shore sul on the 18th November, at St. Rosa's Island, and three y, on the total of her cargo; she afterwards succeeded in getting into the Bay, where she lay in five feet water, about 40 miles from Pensacola, on the 22th of November.

Forgery.—A young man belonging, it is said, to one of the most respectable families in New York, has been appre-hended and committed, for forging a check to the amount of \$50 only, upon the United Stetes Bank. During his exam-ination, he ascribed his crime to that fruitful source of mise-

ry — Intemperance.

Lieutenant McKinzie of the 1st Infantry, was recently killed on parade, by his Orderly Sergeant at Fort Crawford, La. A Corporal of the 1st, entered Maj. Twiggs' quarters, and snapped his musket at the Major while asleep; missed fire and awoke the Major.

Lewis Carett, a convict who escaped from the Pitts Lewis Carett, a convict was except from the Tribourgh Penitentiary, has made a second escape from the Jail of Edinburgh, Penn. He broke through his handcuffs—tore up the floor—went through the wall, and carried with him the irons rivited round his ancles. Helleft a cost, hat and shoes. §50 reward is offered for his apprehension.

The editor of the Vermont American says he is surprized to see advertisements, headed "Vermont Lottery," in the Connecticut, New-York and Washington papers. He says if any lotteries are really drawing on the strength of old grants of the legislature, they are illegal, and the manager liable to presecution.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Luther Pratt, to Miss Martha Wheel-wright Mellish; Mr. Ignatius Sargent, to Miss Charkette Gray, daughter of the late Samuel Gray, Esq.; Mr. John Whitney, to Miss Mary Baldwin, eldest daughter of Benji-Holt, Esq.; Mr. John Hancock Bowman, to Miss Eliza Adams.

Hott, Esq.; Mr. John Hancoek Bowman, to Sins Educadams.

In this city, on the 24th Dec. by the Rev. Doct. Edwards, Dea. Daniel Safford, of this city, to Miss Abby Jane Bigelow, daughter of Asa Bigelow. Esq. of Colchester, Ct.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. Matthew Roffe, to Miss Catharine Hiller.

In Scituate, by the Rev. Mr. Jewett, Mr. Thomas Curtis, to Miss Druzila Vinat; Mr. Martin T. Peakes, to Miss Abigail C. Vinal, daughter of the late Capt. Ezra V.

In Westfield, Mr. Alfred Pratt, to Miss Electa Morey.

In Brunswick county, Va. Rev. A. Converse, of Richmond, to Miss Flavia Booth, of Massachusetts.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Ellen Carney, aged 14; Mary B. Wright, 36; Joanna Newby, 20; Ann H. Williams, 19; Thos. Ridley, 55; Mr. Geo. B. Beals, 19, son of Mr. Ephraim C. Beals. In Tannton, Miss Eliza Bolton, 14.—In Beverly, very suddenly, Mrs. Woodbury, widow of the late Mr. Sam. W. 90.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Huddah Coleman, widow of the late of the late Sylvanus C. 73.—In Holliston, Mrs. Mary Eames, widow of Capt. Aaron E. 57; Ebenezer Cutler, 82.

In Northampton, Seth Wright, Esq. 74, a native of N. but for many years a resident in Boston; Joseph Clark, Esq. formerly a member of the Hampshire bar.

At Chester, Dec. 11, Widow Abigail Sizer, relict of the late Capt. Wm. S. 79 years—leaving to lament her loss 18 children, 57 Grandchildren, 15 Great Grandchildren—To-tal S5.—In Dighton, Mrs. Abigail consort of Rev. Abraham Gushee, 55.

In Westmoreland, N. H. Erasmus Butterfield, Esq. 60.—
In Swanzey, N. H. Capt Shubael Seaver, 55.—In Hanover, Dr. Melzar Dwelley, 59.
Killed at Peterborough, Mr. John Hayward, of Dublin, 44. His death was occasioned by a fall from a loaded wagon, and the wheel passing over his head.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Recorder in Providence, R. I. can make their payments to Mr. E. W. Fletcher, who is appointed our Agent.

Lectures on Palestine.

MR. INGRAHAM'S Lectures on this interesting portion of the globe, will commence at the Julien Hall, next week A VALUABLE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

A VALUABLE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, have just published Annot and her Pupil. A Simple Story.
"True dignity is his, whose tranquil mind Virtue has raised above the things below:
Who, every hope and fear to heaven resigned,
Shrinks not though fortune aims her deadliest blow."
Beattic's Minstrel.
This very interesting little volume, was received a few weeks since from England, and is now first printed in this country. It will be found on perusal, as good and as valuable a little work, as has been published for many years—with a frontispiece. Price 50 cents.
For sale by the Publishers in Salem; C. Whipple, Newburyport; C. S. Francis, New-York; Peirce & Williams, and B. H. Ives, Boston; and by Booksellers generally.

Salem, Dec. 25.

A MOTHER'S GARLAND for her CHILDREN.

A MOTHER'S GARLAND for her CHILDREN. A MOTHER'S GARLAND for her CHILDREN.
BY Mrs. Phelan, an Irish lady. Comprising Where are
you going?; The blessings of Kindness; Fatal Errors; The
shipwrecked Missionaries; Morals from an Insect, with
a Frontispiece. Just published and for sale by JAMES
LORING, 132, Washington-street.

Also—The Offering, for 1829, published for the benefit
of Infant Schools. The Poetical Album.

ANNOT AND HER PUPIL, by the author of A Visit
to my Birth-Place.

THE AMULET FOR 1829.

THE AMULET FOR 1829.

THIS day received, and for sale, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

THE AMULET, or CHRISTIAN AND LITERARY REMEMBRANCER, FOR 1829, contained in an embelsished case, and bound in rich Green Silk. With fourteen Line Engravings, in the most finished style of art from Paintings or Drawings of Celebrated Artists. Edited by F. C. Hall.

The Literary portion of the Amulet consists of the contributions of upwards of Sizty Authors—among whom are Rev. Robert Hall, Rev. Dr. Thomas Rafilles, Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, Mrs. Hannah More, Rev. F. A. Coxe, Rev. Daniel Wilson, Rev. W. B. Collyer, Rev. Wm. Ellis, James Montgomery, Esq., Rev. J. Thurston, Rev. Andrew Reed, &c. &c. The Literary portion of the Amulet consists of the con-

Reed, &c. &c. &c.

Also for sale as above,

The Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, Remember me, The
Casket, The Visitor, Forget Me Not, &c. Jan. 1. MEMOIR OF LEGH RICHMOND.

MEMOIR OF LEGH RICHMOND.

THIS day Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington Street.

A MEMOIR OF REV. LEGH RICHMOND, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Chaplain to bis Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, and author of the Dairyman's Daughter, &c. By the Rev. T. S. GRIMSHAWE. With a Likeness of Mr. Richmond. I vol. 12mo.

93-This Memoir has been anticipated with more than ordinary interest, and has already, we understand, realized an unprecedented sale. With such a subject and such a Biographer it could not have been otherwise. The Life of Legh Richmond is a picture most delightful to the eye of a Christian. We thank Mr. Grimshawe exceedingly for enabling us to contemplate the interior of such a mind. The Memoir before us is not a dry detail of uninteresting particulars; but an accurate and vivid portrait of a mind most richly endowed by nature, and most deeply hallowed by the spirit of genuine religion. In short, Mr. Grimshawe has produced a work which deserves to live, and which we are quise sure will live.—[Eng. Evang. Mag. for Oct. 1828.

Also just Published,—The Unconditional Freeness of the Gospel. In Three Essays. By Thomas Erskine, Esq. Advocate, author of "Internal Evidences." Jan. 1.

HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS THIS day Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street,—A Practical Harmony of the Four Gospels, arranged according to the most approved Harmonies in the words of the Authorized Version, and accompanied with Notes. By Joseph Muenscher. 1 vol. 12mo.

BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST. LINCOLN & EDMANDS have just published their 2 stereotype edition of the Saints' Rest, the first edition have ng been called for in a few months after it was issued

Notices of the Stereotype Edition Brown University, Nov. 14, 1828. Brown University, Nov. 14, 1828.

"I am gratified to perceive that you have published a handsome edition of Baxter's Saint's Rest. Of the value of the work itself it is superfluous to speak. It has few equals in any language. The ordinary copies are most palpably beneath the value of the work. Yours truly,

Extract of a Letter to the Publishers from a distinguished.

Whistor and Letter to the Publishers from a distinguished.

Extract of a Letter to the Publishers from a distinguished Minister.—"I have been comparing your edition of Baxter's Saints' Rest with my old copy, and am delighted with the improvement. The confusion of heads, and sub-heads, and Saints Nest with my our copy, and an angular improvement. The confusion of beads, and sub-heads, and division of sub-heads, making often several numbers at the head of the same paragraph, is wholly avoided by the present numbering, and the whole made clear and plain. By putting a chief word of all the minor heads in italice, a great additional clearness of order is secured. But my chief gratification is in finding, that while the type and paper are twice as good as my former edition, the price is reduced on half. I rejoce in this, because it puts one of the best uninspired books within the reach of every family; and I would say, if a poor family can buy but one book leeide the Bible and psalm book, let them buy this."

Jan. 1.

STEWART'S JOURNAL, At the Sandwich Islands, with a Portrait of the Author second edition, much enlarged. Also containing an Introduction and Notes by Rev. Wm. Ellis, from the first London edition. The character of this work is so well estab

duction and Notes by Rev. Wm. Ellis, from the first London edition. The character of this work is so well established as to need no further recommendation to the publicith has already gone through two editions in London, and is very favorably noticed in the leading Review.

Just published by JOHN P. HAVEN, Bookseller, in the American Tract House, 142 Nassau street, New York, and sold in Boston by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 50 Washington street, and HILLIARD, GRAY CO.

Jan. 1.

MONTGOMERY'S AFRICAN VALLEY. OR what Christianity can do for the Heathen. Together with Mrs. Sherwood's Cottage in the Wood; Mrs. Judson's Narrative of Sufferings at Ava; Death of Little Roger, the only son of Mrs. Judson; I can do without it, with a Froatispiece, representing Burman Pagodas. Just published and for sale by JAMES LORING, 132, Washington-street.

Also - The New Casket, containing rich treasures for young minds. PELEG SEABURY.

WISHES to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened Store 357, Washington Street, where he will be happy to sell them BOOTS and SHOES, by the pair or quantity at the lowest market price. 6w* Jan. 1.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder REGENERATION.

Sin, thou dread power who o'er mortal hearts, Dost reign despotic mid earth's busiest marts, With thy pollution sullying all the soul, And o'er our destiny holds such control; Oft when to thee my mind with anguish turns
And my flushed breast with throbbing freuzy burns. Thy raven horrors strike a thrilling dread E'en through the blackest midnight of the dead Slow rolling thunders mark the lurid gloom, Like trumpets heralding the general doom; Methicks the last great judgment day draws near, Whilst mad destruction rucks the trembling sphere Now through the gloom intense a sulphurous glare Casts horrid lustre on the ambient air. Whilst jagged lightnings rend the shattered heaven, And the dark seas in eddying whirls are driven. Lo! there the battling squadrons of the skies Meet and enlist their struggling energies; And howling fiends flit o'er the awful scene, Guilt in their heart, and fury in their mien. Groan the deep rooted oaks; the wild winds roar—And chafing billows lash the midnight shore. But hark-'tis changed-the sound of angel lyres, Rings out symptonious with the starry choirs; Pouring from heaven a glorious light appears And scraph music fills our ravished ears; Lulled by the barmony the billows sleep, And calmness spreads her white wings o'er the deep-The moon breaks forth—all nature laughs in light— Clothed in a beauteous robe of silvery white. The gentle winds sing through the forest leaves.

And rustle to their breath the golden sheaves. Sweet spicy perfumes load the quiet air, And cooing turtles sit in gentle converse there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHEROKEES,

THE CHEROKEES.

The last New-York Observer has a long and able article on the policy of Georgia and the U. States in relation to the Cherokees, which our sympathy for this oppressed tribe would prompt us to copy entire, did our limits permit.

The purpose of removing those Indians to the wilderness beyond the Mississippi, is pretty plainly avowed in the late Report of the Secretary plainly avowed in the late Report of the Secretary of War. The Secretary alleges that the annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the purposes of educating Indian children and teaching them the mechanic arts, has had the effect to draw to almost every Indian reservation, in addition to the agents and interpreters, a vation, in addition to the agents and interpreters, a considerable number of missionaries and teachers. who, having acquired, principally by the aid of this fund, very comfortable establishments, are unwil-ling to be deprived of them by the removal of the Indians, and thus while one set of government agents are engaged in persuading the Indians to emigrate, another set are operating secretly, but with not less zeal and effect, to prevent such emi-gration * * * * and to counteract the leading poli-

cy of the government.

The insinuation of the Secretary as to the motives which influence the missionaries, is spiritedly and triumphantly repelled; and it is made to appear that they seek no other reward, 'than the plea of doing good.'

The truth is, they have seen, and see daily, the rapid advances of the Indians in the arts of civiliza-tion, as well as in morals and religion; and are well assured that nothing but a continuance of the present means of instruction is necessary to make them as respectable, intelligent and happy, as a nation of whites. Among the Cherokees, where the most efficient efforts have been made, the improvements are truly surprising. In eighteen years, ending 1825, their population increased (including those who emigrated to the Arkansas) more than 7000; or 60 per cent.: which varies very little from the common rate of increase among the white inhabi-tants of the Southern States. In the same year there were in the Nation, 79,342 domestic animals, 762 looms, 2,486 spinning-wheels, 172 wagons, 2,943 ploughs, 10 saw-mills, 31 grist-mills, 62 blacksmith's shops, 8 cotton-gins, 81 schools, 9 turnpikes, 81 ferries, and 20 public roads: being a vast in-crease above the returns of 1809, in almost every crease above the returns of 1809, in almost every particular. A well-organized system of government has been established—a Legislature—a Judiciary—a public Treasury—a National Academy—a Printing Press—and an excellent Newspaper. In all their legislative Acts, and in all their public documents, a spirit of moderation, prudence, and wigdom, prevails, which might well be initeand wisdom, prevails, which might well be imita-ted by some of the neighboring States. The late Message of John Ross and George Lowry, who have been elected Principal Chiefs for the term of four years, "is certainly quite a sound, sensible, business-like paper, (says the National Journal,) treating of the topics nearly allied to the best intreating of the topics nearly allied to the best in-terests of the Nation, and creditable to its enlight-ened authors." Their laws, too, if we may judge from what we have seen, are superior to the wis-dom of Lycurgus or Solon. We may call them "savages" and "heathen" if we please; but neith-er our Legislatures nor our laws, exhibit more of the influence of Christianity than their own. We have the best reason for saying, that of the National Committee, comprising sixteen members, and the National Council, comprising twenty-four members, and of other persons holding responsible offices in the government, eight are hopefully pious. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court is a teacher or exhorter under the American Board; and a member of the National Council is also an Elder in the Mission Church at Brainerd.

Such is the people, whom the Government pro-pose to drive into the wilderness; for their resolution is fixed never voluntarily to dispose of the land of their futhers. [Chr. Mir.

THE MILITIA.

As to the number of militin musters, Congress has not I believe claimed the right to regulate them—that has been exercised, solely by the respective State Legislatures. The power of the latter on that subject is indisputable, they therefore may, and ought, to abolish all regimental musters,

therefore may, and ought, to abolish all regimental musters, and require the militia to meet only by companies once a year for the inspection of arms. If on the approach of war it shall be found necessary or useful, militia musters may be made more frequent, and then when danger is apparent, the people will cheerfully submit to them; but now they are burthensome without being useful.

It is therefore evident that if the number of the militia, and the number of the days of musters are not reduced, it will not be for the want of power in the Legislature of Sie State, but from the want of a disposition in its members to do it. And the people should consider them responsible for the unnecessary and useless expenditure of much money and the loss of much valuable time to individuals and to the community.

community.

I am not an advocate for innovation in our laws, except in cases where the public interest clearly requires it; and such I consider the case I have been discussing. Since the militia of the United States was established, our population, wealth, and habits have materially changed; and it appears to me that it is necessary and useful that our laws on this subject should be adapted to the existing state of the nation. The public interest demands it—as much as a change is required in the diet of one who has advanced from infancy to manhand. The diet of an infant is not fit for man, either as to quantity or quality—the child requires milk, the man meat. It is so with sations. When we were in national infancy, our exposed situation, and the smallness of our numbers, meat. It is so with nations. When we were in national infancy, our exposed situation, and the smallness of our numbers, justified the legislature in requiring all free white males between eigteen and forty-five to be enrolled in the militis; but with our present greatly increased population, and the great with our present greatly increased population, and the great security we enjoy, to enroll all that class, is literally weating our time and resources in vain. No law can be good that is not suited to the condition and circumstances of those who are to be governed by it.

The great object of our country should be to have our militia well organized, well officered, and well armed and equipped. This may be effected without imposing an ex-

reasonable burthen upon the people; and with this we ought to be satisfied. But the attempt to assimilate our militia into disciplined soldiers is in vain—it can never be effected—and if it could, it would not be desirable. Neither the condition of the world, nor our connexion with the community of nations, requires that the great mass of our people should be trained and educated for the camp.

Oct. 16, 1828.

CINCINATUS.*

· Cincinnatus is Mr. Plummer, late Governor of N. H.

NEW STATE PRISON.

We indulge in the general gratification of our citizens, in announcing the completion of the new State Prison, located on the Hudson river, in the vicinity of this place, under the direction and superintendence of commissioners appointed by the State. This massive edifice is built of white marble, of which there is an inexhaustible quarry on the sport, and stands parallel with the river—and presents to the beholder a structure of 482 1-2 feet in length, by 44 in width, enclosing four stories of double tiers of cells, amounting to 800 in number. This prison was commenced early in the summer of 1825, and has been completed in little more than three years. The number of men employed upon it during that time have been so various, that no aggregate number of work has been as expeditionally executed as circumstances would admit. The whole amount of maneys draws from the state treasury for this object since its commencement, is \$128,500, for all the expenses attending it; and as according to the estimate of mechanics, this building would have cost, if crected by means of hired labor, more than \$156,000, there will result a saving to the state, it will be perceived, of spwards of \$25,000, by the mode of coustrating the prison with convict's labor. In addition to the main edifice, there has been built at the south end of it, this season, a kitchen and hospital, 81 feet in length and 40 feet wide, and two stories high, also of marble. There are now confined in this prison, 502 convicts; which number has not varied materially since the evacuation of the prison in the city of New-York, in May last. The prisoners appear in general healthy and industrious; and there is a fair prospect, after a keeper's house and other necessary improvements about the prison shall have been finished, that the sale of dressed building marble from this establishment will be a source of revenue to the state. [Westehester Heraid.] NEW STATE PRISON.

WARREN BRIDGE.

It having been determined by the Directors, to open this substantial and convenient Bridge on Christmas day, 25th inst. and without toll, on that day, the public are invited to nass and view it.

hass and view it.

This Bridge is, from the solid abutments, 1445 feet in ength, and stands on 75 piers, 7 posts in each pier, with This Bridge is, from the solid abutments, 1445 feet in length, and stands on 75 piers, 7 posts in each pier, with girders, braces, and spur shores to every pier. To which may be added 820 feet over the flats on the Boston side, which is filled up solid, making the length of way 1765 feet. The first post was driven on the 11th of June, and the last the 20th Sept. From the time of driving the first post to the opening of the Bridge is 6 months and 14 days. The flooring is hemlock timber, 12 inches deep; on this a proper thickness of clay and gravel is put, and the whole way Macadamized.

The midstand of the Bridge is 44 feet the sequences of the

facadamized.

The width of the Bridge is 44 feet; the carriage way 50 eet, and side ways 7 ft. each. The Draw, for the passage of vessels, is well situated, as regards the current, has two of vessels, is well situated, as regards the current, has two wharves, and is the most convenient to pass of any on the river, or in the vicinity of Boston. Buoys are also placed above and below the Bridge, for the convenience of vessels passing. The avenues to his Bridge on both sides of the river, surpass in width, convenience and heauty, any avenues leading to the Bridges in Boston or its vicinity. It leads from the centre of Charlestown Square to the centre of the Mill Pond lands in Boston; and its direction is exactly north and south.

of the Mill Pond lands in Boston; and its direction is exactly north and south.

The weather, ever since its commencement, has been unusually favorable for such a work. No time has been lost, no accident has happened, and if the smiles of Heaven and Earth united, may be taken as proof of approbation, the proprietors of this undertaking may rest assured that they have done a good work. Much credit is due to Mezers. Mills and Burr, the master builders, and to the numerous workmen employed, for the expedition and faithfulness with which they have performed their parts of this great public improvement. The proprietors are to be allowed to take toll till reimbursed, with 5 per cent interest, not however to exceed 6 years; nor to be allowed for the cost of the Bridge more than \$60,000.

RUSSIA.

The American Quarterly Review reckons the population of Russia at between 50 and 60 millions of souls, of whom about 40 millions are serfs, (white slaves employed in husbandry.) The number of serfs belonging to the crown is 14 millions. The serfs are not sold in Russia as slaves are sold in the United States, but they are bonded to the land; they form a part of the glebe, and can only be made over to another as part of the estate. On some estates, they are allowed to work three days in the week on their own account; the other three days they work for their lord. When the government wants recruits for the army, each person holding serfs is directed to send his quota of peasants, suitably equipped, to a particular spot. The serfs settle it among themselves, who are to march. The friends of the recruits bewait their fate in the most lamentable manner, and take shemselves, who are to march. The friends of the recruits bewail their fate in the most lamentable manner, and take an everlasting ferewell of their children, brothers and relations. They seldom see or hear from them again. Few furloughs are given to Russian soldiers; their distance from home renders visits impossible; they cannot send letters to their friends being anable to read or write; and most of them fall in battle or by natural death before the expiration of their 25 years' service. The pay of the poor soldier is not more than 55 cents a month. Capt. Jones, in his Russian Tour, estimates the Russian army at 800,000 enen, of whom not more than half are efficient for field duties. The Cossicks usually send 40 or 50,000 cavalry into the field in time of war.

"SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY."
It gives us pleasure to state that a plan has been formed & arrangements are made by Mr.H. Clary, Principal of Ebenezer Academy, (in Brunswick co.) Principal of Ebenezer Academy, (in Brunswick co.) to open an institution expressly for the benefit of poor children. The object of this school is to bring together the children of the poorest class in the community, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, furnish them with employment sufficient to defray the expenses of their board, clothing, &c. and afford them the means of that moral and intellectual improvement, which, in common parlance, is called a good English education. The time of the children will be spent in labor and study alternately; they will be trained and accustomed to habits of industrythe boys on a farm—and the girls in the domestic labors of the house; religious instruction will be given them, and a portion of their time will be sys-tematically devoted to study under competent teachers. Mr. C. intends, we understand, to remove all his slaves from his plantation, that there

may be no obstacle to the success of his plan. The importance of an institution of this character, and the good it may effect when carried into successful operation, will readily be conceived by those who observe, what all may observe, that ignorance and idleness are the destruction of the

The talents and piety of this gentleman, his urbanity, his experience in training the minds and forming the characters of youth, qualify him emi-nently for directing the concerns, and giving order and system to the exercises of a school of this kind. [Richmond Visitor

SHOOTING MATCHES.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Shooting matches, viewed in their best light, are a just theme for reprobation. In the first place, the sport is cruel, and therefore cannot be justified. Any amusement which causes pain to any part of the animal creation, is so far wrong—for although the brute species are given to man for subsistence, their lives are by no means to be made the subject of wanton sport. But the evil effects of these shooting matches upon the morals of community are incalculable. Every autumn is closed with these brutalizing sports. The young men, and even some of the old ones, abandon the useful and necessary labors of the field and workshop, and congregate by hundreds to shoot at a miserable victim of a turkey cowardly tied to a stake, or to look on and witness the sport. Many of these are poor men—day laborers or mechanics—who will lay out their earnings in powder and ball, and spirituous liquors which are drunk on the occasions, while their crediters are defrauded of their just dues, and their families are suffering at home for the mere necessaries of life. And then the acence of dunkenness and quarrelling, which so frequently attend on these occasions, are an outrage upon decency, and a blot upon humanity. And all this, that some petty dealer in grog may bring together crowds of people who will fill his coffers by sumptying his bottles, or that some naiserly farmer, who has raised a brood or two of turkies, may make more money out of them than the honest market price. The above is no exaggirated palling to deter, every man of decency and good feelings from exagging is such sports.—Earkshire American.

EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANS. A late number of the New-York Observer contains copious extracts from the foreign magazines, serving to show,
in the first place, that the example of American Christians,
in devising and executing liberal things, is beginning to be
urged upon Christians in England and Scotland, as an incentive to increasing seal and activity among themselves:
And in the accord place, that the revivals of religion, which
have been so frequent in this country, are beginning to excite the most earnest inquiry among our transatlantic brethren, in reference to the interests of religion in their own
chorches.

ren, in reference to the interests of religion in their own churches.

As to both of these particulars, American Christians have great cause to be deeply humble. Like Capernaum of old, they are exalted to heaven in point of privileges. Much they are exalted to heaven in point of privileges. Much they are realted to the Lord according to his benefits. The not rendered unto the Lord according to his benefits. The truth is—our transatiantic brethren have made great saerices from "their Heing," for the treasuries of benevolence; while we, comparatively speaking, have cast in out trifles from our "abundance." And—as to the subject of revivals—which, we would ask, is the most desirable; to be humble inquirers in behalf of the needed blessing; or after having witnessed its descent in a most wonderful manner, to become at length practical despisers of the "day of small things," and to be growing "rich and increased in goods," just in proportion as we relapse, into spiritual indigence?

[Western Rec.]

UNEQUAL ALLIANCES IN MARRIAGE.

UNEQUAL ALLIANCES IN MARRIAGE.

We will suppose, if you please, that Melissa "has chosen that good part which shall never be taken from her;" and perhaps without thinking very seriously upon the subject of the evils and dangers to which such an affinity will subject ber, has given her band, and sealed her vows at the hymeneal altar, to Augustus. He is every thing, in person, fortune, (if this deserves to be named in such a case,) deportment and intelligence, that could be wished; and perhaps the friends of both are felicitating themselves, and congratulating the happy pair, on the fair prospects before them. And well they might, were it not for one thing; he has not chosen that good part—he is dead in treepasses and sinshas never been born again. What a contrast must there be in their characters? While she is walking by faith, acting under the coasciousness of the divine presence, seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and striving to enter in at the strait gate, he is walking by sight; the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes and the pride of life in full dominion, he is pursuing with the utmost avoidity and eagerness the pleasures and phantoms of this present world,—a lover of pleasure more than a lover of God. In short, while she is governed by that wisdom which is from above, he is influenced solely by that which is from above, he is influenced solely by that which is from above, he is influenced solely by that which is from beneath, and which, to say the least, is sensual and earthly. And think you it will be congenial with the feelings of Melissa, to retire each night and rice each morning,—and no altar, no worship of God in the family? And how long can this state of things exist, without an almost miraculous interposition of divine grace in her favor, before she will begin to feel a growing indifference to the subject of religion, her spiritual appetite become vitiated, and she begin to be pleased with conforming to this world? No one that has attempted to walk in the path of piet admit that we need all the assistance which is possibly within our reach; and to pray without ceasing, that we may be preserved from the contaminating influence that often imperceptibly and insidiously steals upon us, is frequent and familiar intercourse with those who have not the fear of God before their eyes, and of whom it may be emphatically said, God is not in all their thoughts. And should they be blessed with children, is it probable they will be trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord't—his laws diligently enforced upon them, when they are in the house and when by the way, when they go out and when they come in, when they rise up and when they sit down?—[N. Y. Obs.

PERSEVERING BENEVOLENCE.

PERSEVERING BENEVOLENCE.

In an obituary notice of Mrs. Lydia Deareorn, published in the Boston Centinel, we find the following statement, which we copy with the hope that it may stimulate some mother in a similar case, to similar perseverance.

[Wor. Yeom.

One of the many proofs of this strength and cast of character, is fully substantiated by her correcting a deformity in the foot of one of her children; it was born bent up to the front bone without the appearance of a correct and perfect ankle or heel; when two days of age this anxious parent commenced an operation by gentle bandages, to bring down this crooked limb to a natural and useful position; these bandages were renewedly tightened as often as the health and strength of the infant would permit; in a little time a wooden sole was put to a cloth shoe, with side supporters; then leather, and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation.—Thus step by step for twelve years, did this good matron advance firmly to the praiseworthy object of altering the perpendicular position of this foot to a horizontal one; when after putting on and tightening the bandages but little short of eight thousand times, complete success crowned her efforts;—the bands were removed, and the once crooked foot could never since be discovered from the straight one, in any walk or "mazy dance" of life: the daughter still lives to bless the memory of her affectionate parent.

From the New York Observer. ANECDOTE.

The enemies of the Sabbath have, of course, repeated the many trite and often refuted arguments in favor of Sabbath-breaking to the gentlemen who are now circulating the Memorials to Congress on the subject of Sunday mails, &c. But the novelty of the following will surprise the reader, as much as the result will delight every pious mind.

as the result will delight every pious mind.

A respectable man objected to signing the Memorial (notwithstanding he thought it unnecessary to transport or open mails on the Sabbath) because of the concluding sentence,—"And your memorialists will ever pray." He said this would oblige him to pray for the object; and he had never prayed!—
The gentleman told him, if that were the case, he ought to begin now; and urged more him both the The gentleman told him, if that were the case, no ought to begin now; and urged upon him both the duty of signing and of playing. The man was affected,—said he would think of the matter, and call on the applicant. He kept his promise, and call on the applicant. He kept his promise, and the next day called, and asked permission to sign the Memorial. Thus a legal phrase may have become the power of God to the salvation of this conscience-stricken sinner.

S. A.

CLERICAL MEMORIAL.

GROWING ZEAL.

If the church is ever to reach the summit of her glory, her ministers must make much nearer approaches to the ho-liness, zeal, and labors of the apostles. We must love nness, zeal, and fators of the apostles. We must love more, and pray more, and give more, and toil more, and sline more in a holy example.—When I look forward to the zeal and self-denial and devotedness of the Christians and Christian pastors who will be on this ground a century hence, I see them looking back to us as we do to the days of Thomas a Becket. A new impulse has indeed been given within the last six and thirty years, and as a body we have made some advance; but we are not yet strong as to have made some advance; but we are not yet strung up to that devotedness which is due to him who died for our lives, or which is necessary to bring forward the glory of the lat-

that devotedness which is due to him who died for our lives, or which is necessary to bring forward the glory of the latter day.

I have had an opportunity to see the progress of things for this whole period of six and thirty years. I saw the darkness before the dawn. I saw the field of death before the bones began to move. And to young men I can testify, that it is not easy for them to conceive of the changes which have taken place. By the almond blossom I am reminded that I can trace this progress but little longer. But before I quit the scene I would fain drop one word more to encourage my brethren in their heavenly course, and if it be my last, would with my dying breath gladly help forward this beloved cause of God and man.

The sons of the Pilgrims, in the rough forests and fields of New-England, have improved the old English character, and have acquired a hardibood, an energy, and an enterprise which were never surpassed by any on the face of the earth. This strength of character, combined with her piety, knowledge, and strong common sense, has seemed to designate New England to be the carrier of the Gospel for the western continent. The part she has acted for the last sixteen years, and the influence of her sons wherever scattered, have appeared plainly to mark ber out for this dostiny. But the livelier feelings of such people nearer the sun are in some illustrious instances starting so much ahead, that I begin to hope that the whole United States will go on in a mass.

Griffin's Convention Sermon.

DUTIES OF THE BROTHERHOOD. Among the things most wanted at the present day are the following.

the following.

1. The prayer of faith. As the millennium day approaches the efficacy of prayer is to be more gloriously illustrated; for it was long ago foretold that this event would be brought about in answer to prayer: "I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." And if prayer is to become more potent, it is because it will be animated with stronger faith. The sanctifier of the world is absolutely promised to prayer: "How much more stall your heavesty Father give the Holy Spirit to them that eak him."

But it is no ordinary peayer. It is the Holy Ghost himself praying in the heart of the Christian: "The Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." No wonder that such intercession prevails. Before every revival there is a spirit of prayer for this influence that never was and never will be disappointed. Shall I attempt to describe it? It is attended with desires so agonizing as almost to break the heart, and yet so submissive as to refuse to set up any other interest or will against the interest and will of God. It is attended with a sense of absolute dependance, that fixes the eye on God alone as the heavest and diligent use of means that can never stop. It is marked with deep humility and self-loathing, and with an awful sense of past backslidings. It is attended with strong faith, not in the occurrence of any event not mentioned in the Bible, but in the truth of the promise there inscribed, "How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him."

2. Christians must give more of their property to Christ.

3. Christians must consecrate not only their property but themselves, as they never have done, at least since the day of Constantine, before the darkness can be swept by human instrumentality from five sixths of the earth.

OBLIGATIONS.

OBLIGATIONS.

All this you have sworn to perform. When in the presence of angels and man you entered into covenant with God, you solemnly professed and engaged to consecrate to him all your powers, property, time, influence,—all that you are and have. If you did not make these professions and vows, you did not assent to the covenant which God proposed, for he never prepounded any other to the Church. See then that you keep back no part of the price. Let the case of Ananias and Sapphira always stand before you. Their only crime lay in professing to devote all their property to God, while they kept back a part. Is not the sin of Ananias and Sapphira still in the Church? Is it not at every communion table? Is it not upon every professor who still grasps a part of his property as his own, or who daily lives a part of his time to himself? O that the case of Ananias and Sapphira were bettequaderstood in the churches. It is certainly sealed up from their view. Remove that covering, and so far as warning avails, all is done that needs to be done to bring the Church to the unreverved devotedness required.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

In this glorious pursuit let nathing discourage you. At the present day it is only to put your hand against a world in the name of the Lord of losts. How much did a Howard accomplish amidst the dungeons of Europe. How much did a Swatz. How much did a Samel John Mills. How much has a Carey accomplished among the archives of Brahminical Iterature and the records of the word of God. Rise up, my dear brethren, to this high and heavenly course. The blood of Calvary expects it of you. The Lamb in the midst of his Father's throne expects it of you. The Church of God expect it of you. The whole creation expect it of you. Go, and the Lord God give you the desires of yoar heart and add his eternal reward.—Amen. 16.

From the Visitor and Telegraph. A LAUGHING MINISTER.

A certain clergyman is in the habit of preaching the most solemn truths in such a manner that some of his audience are frequently observed smiling and laughing; in fact, it is said, the minister himself

sometimes seen to laugh, (I suppose at his wit.)

Query. Can much good be done, when the pracher intermingles the sacred truths of the Bi-ble with that low wit, which drives from the mind all seriousness, and is so far below the dignity of the subject, the office, and the occasion?

AN AWAKENED SINNER.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Western Intelligencer. Mt. Editor,—On Tuesday last week, a poor strolling vagatand calling his name John Briggs, apparently about 50 years of agr, barefoot and clad in rags came to the Hatting establishment of Messrs. Doolittle & Crocker in this place, and asked to be employed as a journeyman. He gave a most pitiable account of himself, stating that his residence was in Philadelphia, that he had a son in the western counwas in Philadelphia, that he had a son in the western country whom he had started with the intention of visiting, that when he left home he had plenty of money and good clothes but had been sick on the road, spent his money and become reduced to his present condition, and had not yet found his son, and wished to be employed a short time to procure means to pursue his journey. Out of compassion for the old man's distress they agreed to hire him; but soon consecured from his answayore and demeasor that his misformatived from his answayore and demeasor that his misformatived from his answayore and demeasor that his misformative from his answayore. old man's distress they agreed to hire him; but soon conjectured from his appearance and demeanor that his misfortunes might possibly have been to some extent of his own procuring, and therefore prudently resolved to offer him no "strong drink." Before Saturday night, however, he found a jug which contained some whiskey, and in the absence of his employers drank freely of it, and in one instance in the presence of a lad whom he strictly charged on peril of his life not to tell of it, threatening with a horrid oath that if he did he would cut his throat, the boy did inform against him, and he was dismissed. The old man apologized for his drinking that it was to "drown trouble" and exclaimed with a sigh" who would have thought that John Briggs once the most celebrated Hatter in Philadelphia would ever have come to this. I have seen better days than you probably ever will," and seizing the jug took another copious draught and departed. Remark is superfluous, the old man's exclamation speaks with the pethos of a voice from the grave. Who would once have thought that any of the thousands who are ruined by intemperance would have come to their present condition.

From the Christian Mirror THE AFFLICTED WIDOW.

THE AFFLICTED WIDOW.

In the neighborhood where I live, there is a poor and pious-widow of three-score years and ten. She has been the mother of eight children, and has drank deeply of the cup of affliction. Her husband was addicted to intemperance; and not only drank freely himself but held the poisonous cup to the lips of his children, and formed in them that thirst which continues with some of them to the present day. About twelve or fourteen years ago, the father was found frozen to death within sixty rods of his dwelling with a bottle of rum by his side. The eldest son after spending thirty years in the service of the monster, made a profession of religion, and promised to be a comfort to his aged mother. But so strong and inveterate were the habits he had formed, that he has several times wandered out of the way through that he has several times wandered out of the way through strong drink, and pierced the heart of his poor mother with the strong drink, and perced the heart of his poor mother with the keenest sorrow. The second son who was addicted to the same vice, after leaving the place, and residing in a neighboring State for a number of years, from whence his mother heard but seldom, and those were tidings of grief borne by others, (for he wrote not himself), was found dead in the water, whether by accident or deeign could not be ascertained. Her fourth son entered the army during the late war, and died, without her ever being able to learn the circumstances of his death. Her third son lives at a distance, and from him she has not heard for a long time; and indeed, hardly knows whether he is still living. Her fifth son once a promising professor, left home and resides in a distant part of the country, and she hears from him only by accident. He is become a slave to strong drink, and a source of grief and sorrow to her. She longs to hear from him, and isquires after him with the greatest anxiety, while all the intelligence she can get, only aggravates her wo. Her daugl.ers are all married and in low circumstances, but sustain a good character. Such I presume is the consequence of fraining up children in the paths of intemperance. Such I presume have often been the consequences of holding poison to the lips of children, and teaching them both by precept and example to be drunkards. Reader, these are facts; and if you are a husband and father, and wish to die drunk and leave such a doledul inheritance to your widow and children, go and do likewise. Teach your children that rum is necessary to their comfort and health; and try to believe it, and make them believe it if you can. Persuade yourself, that it is insocent and proper to drink temperately; and believe that you use it in this sense, and persevere in spite of all remonstrances, and you will probably die drunk yourself, if your children do not. TRUTH. persevere in spite of all remonstrances, and you will probably die drunk yourself, if your children do not. TRUTH.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY AT GROTON.

THE Trustees of Groton Academy have engaged a Lady to open a Female Department in the Hall of the Academy. The branches taught will be Reading, Writing, Spelling, Defining, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition, Drawing, Needle-work, and all that is usually taught in such seminaries. The pupils will attend the experimental Lectures on Philosophy and Chemistry, have the use of the Library, and all the advantages enjoyed by the male-school. From the high character received of the Lady engaged as to piety, qualifications, experience, and capacity for instructing, the Trustees confidently hope to make this such a school as the Christian community at this day seed, and will patronize. They intend while it is inferior to none in cultivating the mind, it shall steadily aim, at that moral culture, which alone can qualify the pupils for usefulness in this life, and enjoyment in the next. It will be a school of Christ, and under the immediate care and impaction of a committee of visitation from the Trustees. The school will be open on Monday, the 15th day of December next.—Tution 44, per quarter. Board will be furnished near by, on reasonable terms, in good families.

By order of the Board,

J. Taba, See'y. NEW FEMALE SEMINARY AT GROTON.

AMHERST ACADEMY.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, A. B. Associate Principals. G. D. ALEOT, A. B.

TIMOTHY DUIGHT, A. B. | Assistant Teacher in the Lucius F. Clarke, A. B. recently Principal of the Grammar School in Belchertown—Principal in the English Department.

James S. Carpester, Teacher in French.

Ames S. Carpester, Teacher in French.

THIS Institution, it is believed, is now furnished with as full and eareful Instruction, as any Institution of like kind, in New England. The two Departments still remain distinct and entire.

The Classical Department, receives the especial attention of Messrs. Thompson & Abbot, assisted by Mr. Dwight. The English Department, is now under the Superiastendence of Mr. Clarke. The object of this Department, is to prepare young men for active life. Studies are accordingly assigned and conducted with particular reference to the business for which the scholar is intended. And the Teacher's endeavor, in all their instruction, to bring principles and results into that evident and practical application, which prepares for life. Particular advantages are afforded, and especially in the Fall Term, for those who wisk to become Teacher's themselves.

French. Instruction in French may be received by members of either Department, optional with the scholar. Mr. Carpenter, the Teacher, is=an American gendeman, who has become familiar with the Language, by residence in French society.

Gymnastic Exercises. Appended to the Institution and within its enclosure, is quite an extensive and valuab and within its enclosure, is quite an extensive and valuable Apparatus, the property of a voluntary Association of Su-dents, who have united to promote salutary and systematic

Apparatus, the property of a voluntary Association of Students, who have united to promote salutary and systematic exercise.

Boarding Association. During the Term which expired recently, a large majority of students, desirous of diminishing the heaviest expense which they sustained, formed an associatiou, to provide their own Board. The basement story of the Academy has been finished off into a spacious Dining Hall, with other rooms and appurteannees necessary for a family. The quality and order of provisions is regulated by public opinion among themselves, and thus far, they have been influenced by that commendable regard to economy and health, which the students desire to cherish. The business of the establishment, is transacted by committees from the Students, subject to the proper supervision of the Officers, at hours of relaxation, and thus they are acquiring, during the course of study, a kind of experience of no inconsiderable value. The above is now in successful operation, and it is believed the Board Bill will amount to a very moderate sum. Their measures have hitherto been guided by prudence and discretion, affording a grateful anticipation, that their improvement and happiness will by no means be diminished by a reduction of nearly one third from what is usually their heaviest expense.

The Instructers have been induced to make provision for a small number of lads, who are received under their especial superintendence and care. They board with them at a private table; room and lodge near them in the Academy, and receive constant attention, in regulating their studies, reading, amusement, and expenses. In such eases a pecific sum is charged, varying with circumstances, which covers all their expenses, except clothing, books, &c.

Boarding in the Hall is at the option of students; beard in private families may be obtained from \$1,42 to \$1.67 per week.—Tuition for Classical schulars, \$5.

Do. English, do. \$4.

French is an additional expense.

In behalf of the Trusters,

PERCE & WILLIAMS, have just pu

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, have just published, The
Visitor for 1829, consisting of Original Compositions
and Elegant Extracts, Religious and Miscellaneous, in
Prose and Verae. Embellished with four Engravings of die
following subjects: An Evening's Conversation—The Orphan Maid—the Little Artist—Maternal Affection.
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Calvary—Scenes of the Crucifying—Love Liver of Web-

Voice of the Departed Year—A Mother's Love—Mount Calvary—Scenes of the Crucifixion—Last Hours of Washington—The Dying Mother—The Christian Female—The Grecian Woman—The Intemperate Parent—A Mother's Grave—An Evening's Conversation—Domestic Happiness—Human Character—Anecdote of Dwight and Dennie—The Grave of Parsons—Lines on the death of three Brothers drowned in Providence River—Christianity—The Sick Child—Education—The Plagiarist confounded—Beauty and a feeling heart—Perversion of the Fine Arts—The Last of the Family—The Battle Scene—The Orphan Maid's Lament—My Birth-day—Heaven—The Mother and her Child—Elegant Extract—Death of Horatio—The Death of a Christian—Filial Affection—Sympathy—Moravian Missions—Praise—The Resurrection—The Invalid—The Hermit—The Burial—In memory of my little Cousin—The Aying blind boy to his Mother—My Anna's little Artist—The Alpine Horn—Omnipresence of the Deity—The Milennium—Stancas.

Also—"Let it alone till Tomorrom." an interesting

iennium—Stanaas.

ALSO,—" Let it alone till Tomorrow," an interesting and instructive little work, well adapted for a New Year's token for Sabbath School children and young persons.

MEMOIRS OF REV. DR. DODDRIDGE.

MEMOIRS OF REV. DR. DODDRIDGE.

JUST published by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS,—Market
Street,—MEMOIRS of the Life, Character, and Writings,
of the late Rev. Philip Doddridge, D. D. By Job
Orton. A new Edition.

Content.—Dr. Doddridge's Birth, Education, early
Diligence and Piety,—His entrance on the Ministry, and
settlement in Leicestershire—His entrance on the work of a
Tutor—His settlement at Northampton—His discharge of
his Ministry at Northampton—His Method of Education,
and Behaviour as a Tutor—His Learning, Genius, and
Writings—His Private Character—His uncommon Diligence, Activity and Resolution in the Despatch of Business
—His attempts to do Good, and to promote the zeal of others, beyond the limits of his own Congregation and Family—
His Catholicish, Moderation and friendly behaviour to persons of different Sentiments and Persussions—His Benevo-His Catholicism, Moderation and Friendly behaviour to persons of different Sentiments and Persuasions—His Benevolence, Affability, Public Spirit, and Liberality—His Humility, and dependance on Divine Assistances—His Patience, Serenity and Cheerfulness, under Afflictions; and upon what principles these graces were exercised and supported—His Temper and Behaviour under unjust and unkind treatment—His Piety towards God, and his Devotion, as the support of that and every other Virtue—His last Sickness and Death.

Dec. 25.

ALICE BRADFORD. ALICE BRADFORD,
OR the Birth Day's Experience of Religion. "Be ye reconciled to God." Just published by N. S. SIMPKINS. & Co. No. 79, Court-street.
35 This work is designed chiefly for young persons who have passed the age of childbood.

Dec. 25.

MOUNT HOLYOKE,

MOUNT HOLYOKE,

Or, the Travels of Henry and Maria; a Tale for
Sabbath School Libraries, just received, and for sale by
JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street.

Also, Grandpapa's Drawer Opened. This little work
furnishes information respecting the Vaudois, presented in
an attractive manner, from the Travels of Rev. W. S. Gilley. The Fruits of Education; by Mrs. Cameron, author
of the Two Lambs—Principle and Practice: or, the Orstep Family. As above - The Handel and Haydn Society's Collection

of Church Music, 6th ed.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION PRICES.

COOLEY & DRAKE, at the New England Public Sale Room, No. 46, Washington Street, have constantly on hand at low auction prices, a general assortment of very choice and valuable Books in the various departments of Literature. Among them may be found Calmet's Great Dictionary of the Bible in 4 vols. quarto, with about 150 splendid engravings; Scott's Family Bible, 6 vols. octavo; Watts and Select Hymns; elegant folio, quarto, octavo, school, pew and pocket Bibles; Wesley's complete Works, 10 vols. octavo, extra; Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. quarto, illustrated with engravings of the Egyptian antiquities; Jesephus complete Works, 2 vols. quarto, elegantly bound in Russia, with splendid engravings; Horne's "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," 4 v. octavo; The Pulpit Assistant, containing 300 outlines or skeletons of Sermons, 3 vols.; Johnson and Walker's Dictionary; Newman's Spanish and English, do.; Boyer's French and English, do.; Blank Books in great variety; Gilpin's fine Letter Paper; Common, do.; Wafers, Quille, etc. etc. The whole or any part of which will be sold at private sale at the lowest auction prices.

N. B.—Cooley & Drake have sales of Books, Stationary, VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION PRICES.

lowest auction prices.

N. B.—Cooley & Drake have sales of Books, Stationary,
&c. at auction, six evenings in a week. tf Dec. 11.

N. D. GOULD'S SINGING SCHOOL
Continues at Franklin Hall, No. 7, Franklin Street.
MR. GOULD will commence another Quarter on Friday
evening, Dec. 26th, for the purpose of teaching SACRED
MUSIC.—He gives instruction every Monday, Friday and
Saturday evening, and Thursday and Saturday afternoon.
Also, at the Vestry of Pine Street Church every Wednesday
evening.

evening.

SOCIAL HARMONY.—He will supply individuals,
Societies, &c. with this valuable collection of Sacred Songs, Duetts, Chorusses, &c. for \$12 per dozen, if
applied for soon at the Hall.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW & Co. No. 33 India
Street (near the head of Central Wharf) have for sale a very
extensive assertment of Surgical Instruments—Gendence
wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to east.

Oct. 10.